THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1864.

Taxes in Forsyth.

We have been kindly furnished by the Clerk with the following interesting statement showing the amount of county and State taxes each District will have to pay. It will be seen that the tax is very heavy and that Salem district pays nearly half the tax of the county.

Salem District pays	$29,225 00
Mill Creek District, "	1,842 99
Richmond " "	2,922 98
Old Town " "	2,142 09
Pfafftown " "	3,424 42½
Yadkin " "	2,555 47½
Little Creek " "	1,807 94
Vaughtown " "	1,697 06
Abbott's Creek " "	1,267 38½
Hunker's Hill " "	2,049 21
Kernersville " "	2,793 96½
Belews Creek " "	2,546 67
Old Field Creek District,	2,025 62½
Buffalow District,	3,517 97½
Middle Fork "	1,156 95
West'n " "	3,547 95
South Fork " "	2,160 3½
Total,	$65,163 30

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

The Session of this venerable Institution closed on the 26th ult. mo. The number of scholars was very large, and the continued depreciation of the currency rendered it frequently almost impossible to provide for the future; but the energetic Principal surmounted all difficulties, and we are glad to state that the Board of Trustees have determined to open the new session in August next. The following States were represented during the past year, as follows:

North Carolina, 125; Tennessee, 29; Virginia, 26; Mississippi, 23; Georgia, 21; Alabama, 18; South Carolina, 15; Florida, 10; Texas, 3; Louisiana, 1; Arkansas, 1; Salem, N. C., 48.—320.

The Musical Entertainment, on the evening of the 26th ult., displayed the usual good taste in arrangement. The music was excellent, and the recitations and dialogues both amusing and instructive, keeping a large audience in good humored attention for over two hours. The Chapel was charmingly decorated with flowers.

WAR.—The candidates for the Legislature did not harrangue the people, this week, at June Court, as has been the custom heretofore. The people should be left free and untrammeled to vote for whom they please, as all the candidates are well known, personally and politically.—Stump speaking, and fair promises made to the people, amount to but very little these times.

The Battles around Richmond.

In our columns of war news will be found a summary of the week's proceedings in the battle field around Richmond, together with Gen. Lee's official dispatches. Thus far the enemy has been repulsed at every point.

The Richmond *Whig* sums up the following as Grant's great plan for the Spring and Summer campaign:

Grant, in person, at the head of 150,000 men was to advance from Culpeper; Butler, with 35,000 men, to land on the South Side; Sigel, with 10,000 men, to march up the Valley; Crook, with 8,000, and Averill, with 4,000, to strike the Virginia and Tennessee road; Kautz, with 3,000, to destroy the Petersburg and Danville road; and Sheridan with 15,000, to capture Richmond in the midst of the bubbub.

Here, then, were 225,000 men buried simultaneously against the Confederate Capital.

Thus far, Crook succeeded in burning a bridge; Sheridan in destroying a considerable quantity of meat, and Kautz in tearing up a few miles of Railroad track. But Sigel failed, Averill failed, Butler failed, and Grant, himself has not yet succeeded, but may be said to have failed in his first attempt against Richmond. At any rate, he has abandoned his original plan of attack, and changed his route for the Peninsula. The opposing forces are now confronting each other in line of battle, extending from Atlee's Station on the Central Railroad to Cold Harbor.

The principal engagement seems to have been on Friday of last week. The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

The engagement which opened on the Chickahominy on Thursday became general as the day advanced. The enemy were repeatedly repulsed with heavy slaughter. Fighting continued almost all night long, and on Friday was renewed with increased warmth. Everywhere along the line the enemy met with discomfiture. Gen. Lee was in excellent spirits at the progress of the engagement, and in response to an inquiry from a member of the Cabinet, who was on the field, replied: "Everything goes on as well as I could expect."

The slaughter of the enemy is described by participants as immense. In Early's front the enemy appeared in columns nine deep, and made seven charges, but were repulsed each time with immense slaughter, their losses footing up by the thousand. A continuous fire was poured into them by Early, and hundreds were shot down while running. In front of Pegram's Battery, which the enemy attempted to capture by assault, the latter's dead and wounded were piled upon each other, so that when the battery fired across the field the shot and grape ranked athwart them, leaving them finally masses of dismembered bodies. The entire loss of the enemy in Friday's engagement is estimated at from 10 to 15,000.

Our losses were, in comparison with those of the enemy, and in point of numbers, insignificant. At a late hour in the day one of our reporters visited the principal hospitals on the field and was astonished to find not over thirty in any one hospital. Our losses in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed 1000, even if it would reach that number.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Monday says, of the fight on Thursday evening and Friday, in brief, the whole affair seems to be about thus:

The enemy, in great force, assaulted our lines in front of Cold Harbor and Gaine's Mill; fought with great desperation; made a violent effort to turn and break our right; hurled forward their mob in charge after charge, but they were successfully repulsed at every point with great slaughter; forced to relinquish the struggle, and failed to gain a single advantage, our works remaining intact at the close of the fight, and our men holding every foot of ground gained by them. Thus closed the fight of Friday, 10 miles below Richmond, the line of battle 7 miles long.

SATURDAY.—The enemy did not renew the assault on Saturday, and the operations of the two armies during that day were confined to skirmishing along the lines. On Saturday night, heavy skirmishing is said to have taken place, in which the enemy were repulsed.

SUNDAY.—Nothing occurred on Sunday between the two armies except occasional skirmishing along the lines. Our army being engaged in burying the enemy's dead, and attending to their wounded.

News by Tuesday Evening's Mail.—There has been no more fighting in Virginia. It is reported that Grant has retired from Early's front, with the supposed object to mass troops for another assault on our right.

Georgia dates from Marietta, June 6th, state that the enemy are still moving towards Altoona. Heavy rains for the past few days had rendered the roads almost impassable, and retarded movements considerably.

Gen. Johnston's headquarters were west of Marietta.

So far Sherman has been repulsed in every attack.

☞ We are sorry to learn that Lt. Col. A. H. Belo, of this place, was wounded in the arm, in the recent fights around Richmond.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We give below the most interesting news of the week. Of course we give the news as we find it:

Virginia.—Monday, May 30th.—General Grant having crossed the Pamunkey in full force, has commenced entrenching along the Tolopotamy Creek, his line extending irregularly from Hanover town, on the Pamunkey, to Gilman's Mills, on the road leading to Mechanicsville to Old Church. The Tolopotamy creek is in the shape of an elbow, the curve being within 9 miles of Richmond. It is between the Chickahominy and Pamunkey.

An army correspondent of the New York *World* newspaper, has been captured with papers on his person showing a loss of one-sixth in Sedgwick's corps, since the campaign began.

Butler is reported to be embarking his troops at Bermuda Hundreds, with the object of reinforcing Grant.

Gen. Lee is said to have been strongly reinforced.

TUESDAY, May 31.—A fight occurred yesterday about 8 o'clock, at Bethesda Church, on the Mechanicsville road, 9 miles from Richmond. There was a considerable engagement between a portion of Early's and Rodes' divisions and the 5th corps of Yankee infantry.—We attacked the enemy for the purpose of discovering his position and found him much massed and strongly entrenched on our right. The fight lasted about two hours, and we drove them back about a mile and a half to their entrenchments, from which it was impossible to dislodge them. Our loss was about 300 wounded and 50 killed, among the former Col. Willis of the 12th Georgia, and Maj. Smith 45th N. C. T. We captured about 130 prisoners. Enemy's loss not known.

Daniel's and Battle's brigades flanked the enemy's skirmishers yesterday evening and captured 120 prisoners.

The enemy were supposed to be still moving towards our right in order to cover and use the York River Railroad.

WEDNESDAY, June 1st.—A large force of Yankee cavalry made a raid on Ashland to-day. Some fighting reported on Wilcox's front, resulting in the repulse of the enemy. Breckinridge was also engaged to some extent, capturing 100 prisoners. Heavy skirmishing in Kershaw's front; also in the direction of Bottom's bridge.

Yesterday evening our cavalry fought the Yankee infantry near Cool Harbor, and pressed back until reinforced by our infantry. During this fight Major Flournoy, of the 6th Virginia, was killed. There was also a cavalry fight near Beulah Church, on Monday evening, but amounted to very little.

Mosby's men are said to have destroyed all the lockhouses and bridges from Union Mills to the Rapidan.

A dispatch from Gen Lee has been received, dated June 1st, in which he says that Anderson and Hoke attacked the enemy that forenoon and drove them to their entrenchments. In the afternoon the enemy attacked Heth's division but were repulsed by Cook and Kirkland. Breckinridge and Mahone drove them from the front and captured 150 prisoners. A portion of Butler's troops have arrived at the White House and are advancing up the York River railroad from Tunstall's Station.

Gen. Hoke's Division had captured a battery a stand of colors and some prisoners.

THURSDAY, June 2.—Confederate forces on the South side, attacked the Yankees this morning in their rifle pits, near Ware Bottom Church, killing a number and capturing the 107th Connecticut regiment. Our loss trifling.

Heavy fighting near Ashland, yesterday, in which we again defeated the enemy, capturing some 75 prisoners and three hundred horses.—our loss 75.

About dark yesterday three divisions of the Sixth Yankee corps assaulted Hoke's Division causing Clingman's N. C. brigade for a while to give away. Colquitt's Georgia brigade quickly came to its assistance, recovering nearly all the ground lost by Clingman. Our loss not over 200. We captured about 60 prisoners. A good many of our men are missing, but it is supposed they will come in this morning.

The enemy were found to have abandoned the front of A. P. Hill's corps, stretching from Atlee's nearly around to the Mechanicsville pike. Wilcox's skirmishers pushed forward and brought in about 100 prisoners.

This evening about 4 o'clock Ewell flanked the enemy on the Mechanicsville pike on their right, capturing over five hundred prisoners, including ten commissioned officers, mostly from the 2d, 9th, 11th 12th and 14th regiments of regulars in the 5th corps; and at 7 o'clock we all had taken three lines of the enemy's intrenchments.

On the evening of the 3rd, the enemy attacked our lines on the right but were repulsed. We are said to have captured about 4,000 prisoners. Among the casualties on our side are Gens. Kirkland and Lane, of N. C., wounded, the latter severely.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

Richmond, June 4.—Headquarters, Army Northern Virginia, June 3d, P. M.—About four and a half o'clock A. M., to-day the enemy made an attack on our right line in front of Hoke's and a part of Breckinridge's line and was repulsed without difficulty. He Succeeded in penetrating a salient in Breckinridge's line and captured a portion of a battalion there posted. Finnegan's brigade and a Maryland battallion immediately drove the enemy out with severe loss.

Repeated assaults were made upon Anderson's position, chiefly against his right. They were met with great steadiness and repulsed in every instance. The troops under Early were attacked later in the day with like results. The attack was twice renewed against Heath who occupied Early's left, but they were repulsed with loss. Hampton encountered the enemy's cavalry near Hawes' Shop and a part of W. H. F. Lee's division drove them from their entrenchments. Our loss to-day small. Our success, under the blessings of God, is all that could be expected.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Richmond, June 4.—The enemy renewed the attempt last night to carry a commanding position near Gains' Mills, held by our right. They were again repulsed with heavy loss.—During the fight Gen. Breckinridge's horse was killed under him by a shell in the breast. The General received painful but not serious injuries by the sudden fall from the horse.

Occasional reports of cannonading and musketry are heard this morning. All quiet on the south side of James river yesterday.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

Richmond, June 4.—The following is just received:

Headquarters Army Northern Va., June 4, 8 o'clock p. m.—Secretary of War:—Last night after my dispatch Breckinridge and Finnegan were again attacked by the enemy as they were preparing to re-establish a line of skirmishers. The enemy were soon repulsed, and immediately after an attack was made upon Hoke's front with a like result.

Up to this writing nothing has occurred along our lines to-day except skirmishing at various points. Position of Artillery substantially unchanged.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

Georgia.—NEW HOPE, June 3.—The enemy were still massing troops on the right wing of our army. There was considerable artillery skirmishing, on the 4th, which continued till 11 o'clock at night.

June 4th, four regiments of Yankees were mustered out of service at Kingston on Thursday last. The time of 18,000 will expire in twenty days. The enemy is fortifying at Kingston and on the river 4 miles below.

In the action of the 2nd, the enemy's loss is said to have been 1,500 in killed and wounded.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

Joshua Giddings dropped dead in Montreal on the 23d ultimo.

The *Tribune* gives particulars of an affray at a hotel in Washington between Voorhees and Senator Chandler, in which the latter was roughly handled. The collision grew out of remarks at the table made by Chandler against the copperheads.

The *Metropolitan Record* says these summary reverses are damaging to Federal pride, and believes the South can never be conquered.

The Ohio *Crisis* estimates that there will be quite a loss in cereals in consequence of the reduction of labor, equal at least to 1200 millions of bushels.

The New York *Tribune* says that a large number of unassigned officers and 2,000 men recently drafted in Connecticut, signified their willingness to serve out the balance of their time or get off on medical certificates.

The New York *Times* of the 1st instant, berates Butler for his failure in the campaign on the South Side, and admits a signal defeat at Drewry's Bluff. It attributes the failure to Butler's mismanagement. The radical Republican Convention at Cleveland nominated Fremont for President and John Cochran, of New York, for Vice President. Lincoln's name was only mentioned in derision.

CONGRESS.

The Senate passed a bill on the 30th allowing commissioners under the act of *habeas corpus* $250 per month. The House resolution in reference to Secretary Meminger, was referred to the judiciary committee. A resolution was adopted extending the session of Congress to the 7th of June. The President had vetoed the bill establishing a general Staff.

RICHMOND, June 1st.—The Senate passed a bill regulating impressments, with amendments not affecting the main objects of the measure, viz: transporting the power of impressments, with limitations, from military authorities to the collectors.

The House was engaged in the further consideration of the bill amending the Tax act.

In Senate, on motion of Mr. Hill, the Judiciary committee were discharged from further consideration of the habeas corpus question.—He said the committee are of opinion that it is inexpedient to legislate further on the subject at this time.

The House passed Senate bill doubling pay and mileage.

The House passed an appropriation bill for the next six months, amounting to three hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars.

RICHMOND, June 4.—The Senate passed the House bill extending until the 1st January the privilege of funding old currency by loyal citizens within the enemy's lines.

PROMOTED.—Brig Gen'l Ransom to be Maj. Gen. Lieut. Col. Rufus Barringer to be Brig. Gen. of Cavalry.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Captions of the Legislature, to be found in this paper, will give the reader some idea of what the Legislature has done.

FROM LOUISIANA.

CLINTON, La., June 2, via Savannah, June 4.—On Friday night last as appears from the New Orleans papers of Saturday, ten steamboats were burnt at the New Orleans levee.—Everything was lost on board of the steamers.

THE 10 PER CENT. TAX ON PROFITS.—The following instructions to A. Mickle, Esq., Confederate Tax Collector at Chapel Hill, are of general interest:

Extract from a letter of Hon. Thompson Allan, Commissioner of Taxes, in reply to a letter of inquiry written by A. Mickle, Esq., Collector for district 9.

"Manufacturers who sell their own manufactured articles, are not liable to the 10 per cent. additional tax. This is a tax imposed on profits made, in 1863, by buying and selling property or effects of any kind. Persons will be charged with this tax, who have purchased property of any kind in 1863 or prior thereto, and sold the same at a profit during the year 1863.—But in order to charge a person with this tax the property sold must remain in the same form in which it was bought. Thus, a person buying hides and tanning them, and then selling the leather, is not liable to the 10 per cent. additional tax, but would be liable to be taxed as a dealer.

THOMPSON ALLAN, Commissioner.
Dated April 29, 1864.

Yankee Raid.—Kinston, May 27.—A raiding party of Col. Ripley's yankee cavalry moved on Thursday, towards the Washington and Weldon Railroad, from Shepardville, and were met at Smith's Mill, Onslow county, by the 2nd State Troops Battallion Artillery, and some cavalry, under Lieut Col. Beard of Folk's regiment. They were driven back in confusion. All quiet now.—*Goldsboro' State Journal.*

An accident occurred in the Richmond and Danville Railroad, by a freight car coming in collision with a hand car on the bridge over Staunton river, on the night of Tuesday of last week. Nine soldiers were killed and 21 wounded, who were on the train.

DAILY PRAYERS.—"The christians of Macon, Ga., ask their brethern everywhere in the Confederacy to unite with them in prayer for our country, daily, at 5 o'clock, p. m."

REMARKABLE CASE.—The Marietta Rebel says that the most remarkable case of gun-shot wound it ever heard of, is that of a soldier wounded at Resaca, brought to Marietta on Wednesday, and now in the hospital at that place. Two bullets passed through his head, making four holes, at which the brains were oozing out, and astonishing to tell, he was perfectly conscious and conversed intelligently concerning his situation, and was anxious to know the doctor's opinion of his case. He was alive 36 hours after the wound was inflicted, and may be yet, as the Rebel had not heard of his death.

TO THE SHERIFFS AND TAX-COLLECTORS OF NORTH CAROLINA

The following is a copy of so much of an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly as relates to the currency in which taxes may be collected:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all taxes due to the State or counties and for school purposes, or taxes for the poor, all payments for entries of public lands, and all fines and forfeitures for the use of the State or counties, may be paid in Treasury notes of the Confederate States under five dollars, or in the new issue authorized by the act of the Confederate Congress, ratified the 17th of February, 1864—and all such dues may be paid during the present year in the old issues of Confederate Treasury notes of the denomination of five dollars up to fifty dollars, both inclusive, less 33⅓ per cent., the tax imposed by the act of Congress.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the act ratified July 3d, 1864 entitled "an act in relation to the payment of taxes" and for other purposes, and so much of section second of the Ordinance No 85 of the State Convention, ratified 26th February, 1862, as directs the receiving of Confederate Treasury notes in payment of taxes and all other dues, are hereby repealed.

Owing to considerations explained in my late report to the General Assembly, our Treasury notes of less denomination than a dollar are not exchanged for Confederate notes, but those change notes will be exchanged for North Carolina Treasury notes of larger denomination, or for coupons from our State bonds. On presentation by you or any other person at this department of any amount of our notes above a dollar, or our due coupons, our change notes for the same amount will be exchanged for them. This exchange may be effected through the agency of the Southern Express Co.

JONATHAN WORTH,
June 2d, 1864. Public Treasurer.

CAPTIONS OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS

Passed at the Adjourned Session of the General Assembly, A. D., 1864.

1. An act in reference to the payment of taxes.
2. An act concerning the *per diem* and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, during the present session.
3. An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to authorize five Justices of the Peace of Carteret and Craven counties to appoint a Commissioner, and for other purposes."
4. Resolution extending time to the sureties on the official bond of W. T. J. Vann, late sheriff of New Hanover county to collect taxes.
5. Resolution in favor of J. C. Griffith, sheriff of Caswell county.
6. Resolution authorizing the distribution of the Revised Code of this State among the Justices of the Peace who have not been supplied.
7. An act to amend an act, ratified the 13th December, 1863, entitled "An act making an appropriation for the Military Establishment of the State."
8. An act to incorporate the Fayetteville Mill Manufacturing Company, in the county of Cumberland.
9. A resolution in reference to the Public Treasurer.
10. An act to incorporate the Yanceyville Female Seminary.
11. An act to incorporate the Cross Creek Manufacturing Company.
12. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Soldiers' Female Orphan House, in Forsyth county.
13. Resolutions to be laid before Congress in reference to the rights of North Carolina in the importation of goods.
14. Resolution of thanks to Major-Gen'l Hoke, Brig. General Ransom and Commander Cooke.
15. Resolution in favor of J. C. Smith, late sheriff of Alexander County.
16. An act in favor of John A. Long.
17. An act to legalize the proceedings of the county court of Davie in laying the taxes for the year 1864.
18. An act to amend an act to restore the courts and for other purposes.
19. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America.
20. An act to amend an act, ratified on the 17th Dec., 1862, entitled "an act to prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors."
21. An act to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington.
22. An act to incorporate the Cape Fear lodge of A. Y. Masons, No. 104, in Elizabethtown, Bladen County.
23. An act to protect cattle.
24. An act to authorize the county of Watauga County to sell the old jail in the town of Boone.
25. An act to allow Alexander J. Hood, late Tax Collector of the County of Mecklenburg further time to collect taxes.
26. Resolution concerning the collection and listing of taxes in Watauga County.
27. Resolution in favor of H. B. Dewes, late tax collector for the county of Madison.
28. Resolution of thanks to the officers and soldiers of North Carolina.
29. An act to authorize the Justices of any county to meet in special term to levy taxes.
30. An act concerning the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.
31. An act to incorporate the Cape Fear Importing and Exporting Company.
32. An act to extend the time for composing the polls in certain counties, and for other purposes.
33. An act transferring causes in Equity depending in the courts of certain counties.
34. An act to prevent obstructions in Big Swamp by means of fish traps.
35. An act in reference to exemption from taxes.
36. An act to authorize the securities of Lewis Williamson, late Sheriff of Cabarrus county, to collect arrears of taxes.
37. An act to incorporate the Island Ford Toll Bridge Company in the county of Rockingham.
38. An act to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte, passed at the session of 1860-61.
39. Resolution in favor of harmony and co-operation.
40. Resolution exempting State and other officers from conscription.
41. Resolution in favor of Alexander Smith of Transylvania county.
42. Resolutions in relation to Governor Vance.
43. Resolutions concerning certain acts of the Congress of the Confederate States.
44. Resolutions in favor of the Speakers, Clerks, and Doorkeepers.
45. Resolutions in reference to military organization known as Mallett's Battalion.
46. Resolution in favor of Drury King.
47. Resolutions in relation to the Judges, Gov. Vance and T. P. Napier.
48. Resolutions concerning the importation of goods by the State.
49. Resolution in favor of Thomas J. Kennedy.
50. Resolutions in reference to a basis of peace.
51. Resolution concerning the acts of Congress.
52. An act to legalize the sale of the public gaol and lot in the town of Wilkesboro'.
53. An act for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army.
54. An act to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company.
55. An act in regard to tolls on Western Plank-road.
56. An act to appropriate money for the Military establishment of the State.
57. An act to amend an act, entitled an act to charter the Shelby and Broad River Railroad Company.
58. An act to amend the charter of the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company.
59. An act to provide ways and means for the supply of the Treasury.
60. An act for the better regulation of the Western Turnpike Road.
61. An act to legalize certain acts of the County Court of Madison county.
62. An act to amend an act in relation to salaries and fees.
63. An act to incorporate St. John's Lodge at Kinston in the county of Lenoir.
64. An act concerning the free passage of fish in Neuse river.
65. An act to amend an act, entitled, "An act for the improvement of the roads in the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancey.
66. An act to alter the times of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the Sixth Judicial Circuit.
67. An act to incorporate the Mecklenburg Iron and Steel Company.
68. An act to authorize the Justices of Caswell county to regulate the cleaning out of Moon's Creek in said county.
69. An act to enlarge the powers of the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville.
70. An act in relation to guardians and wards in Transylvania county.
71. Resolutions respecting the national administration and the proper authorities to conduct negotiations for peace with the enemy.
72. Resolution in favor of Walter A. Thompson.
73. Resolution in favor of the Washington sufferers.
74. Resolution concerning the North Carolina wounded.
75. Resolution to appropriate money for the premises around the Governor's residence.
76. Resolution in favor of Alex. Houston.
77. Resolution in reference to the Public Treasurer.
78. Resolution in reference to the messenger in the Executive department.
79. Resolution in relation to the acts regulating the salaries of the Circuit Judges.
80. An act to amend the charter of the Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company.
81. An act to provide for holding extra terms of the Supreme Court.
82. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of landlords."
83. An act to repeal the act ratified the 20th September, 1861, concerning winter clothing for our troops.
84. An act to amend an act entitled "Revenue," ratified 11th February, 1863.
85. An act to authorize the Buncombe Turnpike Company to increase their rates of toll.
86. An act to amend an act authorizing the erection of a toll bridge over the Catawba river between the towns of Newton and Lenoir.
87. An act to authorize the Chairman of the Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools of the several counties in this State, who have invested the funds in their hands in Confederate State bonds, to sell said bonds and distribute the proceeds among the districts of their respective counties, entitled to receive the same.
88. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to extend the charter of the Bank of State of N. Carolina, for certain purposes," ratified 11th day of May, 1861.
89. An act more effectually to secure the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus and to prevent citizens in civil life from being removed beyond the limits of the State.
90. An act to amend an act passed at the 1st session of the General Assembly for 1862-'63, and entitled "An act to establish the office of Auditor of Public Accounts.
91. Resolution in relation to Public Printer.
92. An act to incorporate the Fayetteville Military Academy.
93. An act to incorporate the Plaster Banks and Saltworks Railroad Company.
94. Resolution in relation to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts.
95. An act authorizing the Governor to appoint a commissioner for the benefit of the representatives of deceased soldiers.

CHAPEL HILL.—The Standard says: This is Commencement week at the University of this State, at Chapel Hill. We learn there are 8 graduates, and from 40 to 50 matriculates.—In 1840, before the war, there were about 500 matriculates and some 70 or 80 graduates.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Germanton Chapter, No. 24, held in their hall, Friday evening, June 3d, A. D. 1864, A. L. 5864, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Grand High Priest of Heaven to remove from this to the Grand Chapter above, our esteemed friend and companion, LEE R. GIBSON, Captain Co. D, 53d Regt. N. C. T., who fell (May 10th, 1864) mortally wounded, on the bloody field of Spotsylvania, while gallantly leading his men to victory. Therefore

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of our valuable friend and worthy companion, thus cut down in the prime of life, we bow submissively to the inscrutable providence of Him who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind.

Resolved, That in the death of Capt. Gibson, the country has lost a patriot, the army a brave soldier, society an ornament, and this Chapter a most acceptable, worthy and useful member.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the sadly bereaved parents, heart-broken wife, orphaned children, and weeping brothers and sisters of the deceased; assuring them while we mingle our tears with theirs, and sigh when we remember that LEE is no more, we weep not as those who have no hope, ever praying, when this cruel war of life is over, we may meet again where wars and rumors of wars will be heard of no more.

Resolved, That we will try to emulate his manly bearing, his heroic patriotism, and his love and zeal for masonry.

Resolved, That in token of our regard for him, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife, and one to the parents of the deceased, and one to the People's Press, and one to the Western Sentinel for publication.

J. W. JENKINS,
J. W. HUNTER,
G. H. RENEGAR. } Com.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—We have been requested to announce Col. JAMES E. MATTHEWS, as a candidate to represent Stokes and Forsyth counties in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

A CARD.

To the Citizens of the Senatorial District of Stokes and Forsyth Counties.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:

At the urgent solicitations of many of my political friends, I herewith announce myself a candidate to represent the people of this District in the Senate of our next General Assembly. As Mr. Holden has set us the good example not to canvass the State, I respectfully appeal to the citizens of these two counties, to permit me to follow his example as regards this District, and permit me to remain at home and attend to my business. In a few weeks I will, through the columns of the People's Press, give to the people my views on the grave questions that at this day, agitate the public mind.

JOSHUA BONER.
June 2nd, 1864.

New Advertisements

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS,
(MALE AND FEMALE)
Forsyth County, North Carolina.

R. P. KERNER, *Principal.*
AIDED BY COMPETENT TEACHERS.
Rev. WM. BERRY, *Chaplain.*

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 26th July, 1864. These schools are situated in a healthy, moral and religious neighborhood.

TUITION.—Primary Branches, $13. Arithmetic, Geography, &c., $20. Philosophy and Bookkeeping, $2. Music on Piano, $50. Latin, Algebra and Geometry, $25. Board at the old price, if paid in produce at the old price; but if not, as low in money as can be afforded.

Students admitted at any time.

A deduction of one-fourth to wounded soldiers.

For particulars address the Principal at Kernersville, N. C.

ATTENTION!

HEAD QUARTERS, 71st REG'T N. C. M.
WINSTON, N. C. June 1, 1864.

UNDER an order of the District Enrolling Officer, for this District, every white male, between 17 and 50 years old, in this Regiment, is required to attend at Winston, on the 11th, 13th, 14th and 15th days of this month, for examination and enrollment. The Companies will attend by 10 o'clock, on the following days, viz:

Salem and Winston,	on the	11th
Little Creek, South Fork and Yadkin	"	13th
Pfafftown and Mill Creek,	"	14th
Old Richmond and Old Town,	"	15th

Every *male free negro* between 18 and 50 years old, in this regiment, will attend on the 15th inst., the last day.

Each Captain will make out and return to me immediately, four rolls of his Company, as required by Lt. ALBRIGHT, E. O. for this County, in his order of the 2nd of May, and also make known this order in every part of his district.

By order of
Col. J. MASTEN,
W. A. CONRAD, Adjt.

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday, the 15th day of June next, at the store of F. Fries, dec'd., in the town of Salem, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property, to wit:

A large lot of DRUGS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON and DRY GOODS, destrained and levied on as the property of the estate of the deceased, to satisfy and pay the taxes on list No. 12, on profits for 1863, additional, in obedience to an act of Congress of 17th February, 1864.—Sec. 4.

WM. FLYNT, Collector.
May 31, 1864. (5-2t) for 38th Dist., N. C.

WINSTON LODGE, A. Y. M., No. 107, will publicly celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist, on the 24th of June next. An oration will be delivered by Rev. J. W. Jenkins. Members of neighboring Lodges, transient brethren, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

ISAAC GIBSON, W. M. P. T.
W. F. SWAIM, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders in the Forsyth Slave Company will meet at the Court House in Winston, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday of June Court week, being June 11th, 1864.

SAM'L MARTIN, Agent.
May 19-4t

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV VANCE AND PRESIDENT DAVIS.

State of North Carolina,
Executive Department,
Raleigh, Dec. 30th, 1863,

His Excellency, President Davis:

MY DEAR SIR:—After a careful consideration of all the sources of discontent in North Carolina, I have concluded that it will be impossible to remove it, except by making some effort at negotiation with the enemy. The recent action of the Federal House of Representatives, though meaning very little, has greatly excited the public hope that the Northern mind is looking towards peace. I am promised by all men who advocate this course, that if fair terms are rejected, it will tend greatly to strengthen and intensify the war feeling, and will rally all classes to a more cordial support of the Government. And, although our position is well known, as demanding only to be let alone, yet it seems to me that for the sake of humanity, without having any weak or improper motives attributed to us, we might, with propriety, constantly tender negotiations. In doing so we would keep conspicuously before the world a disclaimer of our responsibility for the great slaughter of our race, and convince the humblest of our citizens—who sometimes forget actual situation—that the Government is tender of their lives and happiness, and would not prolong their sufferings unnecessarily one moment. Though statesmen might regard this as useless, the people will not, and I think our cause will be strengthened thereby. I have not suggested the method of these negotiations or their terms. The effort to obtain peace is the principal matter.

Allow me to beg your earnest consideration of this suggestion.

Very respectfully yours,
Z. B. VANCE.

Executive Office,
Richmond, January 8th, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of the 30th ultimo, containing suggestions of the measures to be adopted for the purpose of removing "the sources of discontent" in North Carolina. The contents of the letter are substantially the same as those of the letter addressed by you to Senator Dortch, extracts of which were by him read to me. I remarked to Mr. Dortch that you were probably not aware of the obstacles to the course you indicated, and without expressing an opinion on the merits of the proposed policy, I desired him in answering your letter to write suggestions as to the method of opening negotiations, and as to the terms which you thought should be offered to the enemy. I felt persuaded you would appreciate the difficulties as soon as your attention was called to the necessity of considering the subject in detail. As you have made no suggestions touching the manner of overcoming the obstacles, I infer that you were not apprised by Mr. Dortch of my remarks to him.

Apart from insuperable objections to the line of policy you propose, (and to which I will presently advert,) I cannot see how the more material obstacles are to be surmounted. We made three efforts to communicate with the authorities at Washington, and have been invariably unsuccessful. Commissioners were sent before hostilities were begun, and the Washington government refused to receive them or hear what they had to say. A second time I sent a military officer with a communication addressed by myself to President Lincoln. The letter was received by Gen. Scott, who did not permit the officer to see Mr. Lincoln, but promised that an answer would be sent. No answer has ever been received.—The third time, a few months ago, a gentleman was sent whose position, character and reputation were such as to ensure his reception, if the enemy were not determined to receive no proposals whatever from the government. Vice President Stephens made a patriotic tender of his services in the hope of being able to promote the cause of humanity, and although little belief was entertained of his success, I cheerfully yielded to his suggestion, that the experiment should be tried. The enemy refused to let him pass through their lines or to hold any conference with them. He was stopped before he even reached Fortress Monroe on his way to Washington. To attempt again (in the face of these repeated rejections of all conference with us,) to send Commissioners or Agents to propose peace, is to invite insult and contumely, and to subject ourselves to indignity without the slightest chance of being listened to.

No true citizen, no man who has our cause at heart, can desire this, and the good people of North Carolina would be the last to approve of such an attempt, if aware of all the facts.—So far from removing "sources of discontent," such a course would receive, as it would merit, the condemnation of those true patriots who have given their blood and their treasure to maintain the freedom, equality and independence, which descended to them from the immortal heroes of King's Mountain and other battle-fields of the revolution. If, then, these proposals cannot be made through envoys, because the enemy would not receive them, how is it possible to communicate our desire for peace otherwise than by the public announcements contained in almost every message I ever sent to Congress?

I cannot recall at this time one instance in which I have failed to announce that our only desire was peace, and the only terms which formed a *sine qua non*, were precisely those that you suggested, namely, "a demand only to be let alone." But Suppose it were practicable to obtain a conference through commissioners with the government of President Lincoln, is it at this moment that we are to consider it desirable, or even at all admissible?—Have we not just been apprised by that despot that we can only expect his gracious pardon by emancipating all our slaves, swearing allegiance and obedience to him and his proclamation, and becoming in point of fact the slaves of our own negroes? Can there be in North Carolina one citizen so fallen beneath the dignity of his ancestors as to accept or to enter into conference on the basis of these terms?—That there are a few traitors in the State who would be willing to betray their fellow citizens to such a degraded condition, in hope of being rewarded for treachery by an escape from the common doom, may be true. But I do not believe that the vilest wretch would accept such terms for himself. I cannot conceive how the people of your State, than which none has sent nobler or more gallant soldiers to the field of battle (one of whom it is your honor to be,) can have been deceived by anything to which you refer in "the recent action of the Federal House of Representatives." I have seen no action of that House that does not indicate by a very decided majority, the purpose of the enemy to refuse all terms to the South, except absolute, unconditional subjugation or extermination. But if it were otherwise, how are we to treat with the House of Representatives? It is with Lincoln alone that we ever could confer, and his own partisans at the North [illegible] this purpose [illegible] his [illegible] now unequivocal [illegible] was to shut out all hope [illegible] should ever [illegible] any terms [illegible] ment, dissolve [illegible] armies, [illegible] allegiance, binding ourselves [illegible] him and of disloyalty to our own States, he proposes to pardon us and not to plunder us of anything more than the property already stolen from us, and such slaves as still remain. In order to render his proposal, so insulting as to secure their rejection, he joins to them a promise to support with his army one-tenth of the people of any State who will attempt to set up a government over the other ninetenths, thus seeking to sow discord and suspicion among the people of the several States, and to excite them to civil war in furtherance of his ends. I know well it would be impossible to get your people, if they possessed full knowledge of these facts, to consent that proposals should now be made by us to those who control the government at Washington. Your own well known devotion to the great cause of liberty and independence, to which we have all committed whatever we have of earthly possessions, would induce you to take the lead in repelling the bare thought of abject submission to the enemy. Yet peace on other terms is now impossible. To obtain the sole terms to which you or I could listen, this struggle must continue until the enemy is beaten out of his vain confidence in our subjugation. Then, and not till then, will it be possible to treat of peace. Till then all tender of terms to the enemy will be received as proof that we are ready for submission, and will encourage him in the atrocious warfare which he is waging.

I fear much from the tenor of the news I receive from North Carolina, that an attempt will be made by some bad men to inaugurate movements which must be considered as equivalent to aid and comfort to the enemy, and which all patriots should combine to put down at any cost. You may count on my aid in every effort to spare your State the scenes of civil warfare, which will devastate its homes if the designs of these traitors be suffered to make head. I know that you will place yourself in your legitimate position in the lead of those who will not suffer the name of the old North State to be blackened by such a stain. Will you pardon me for suggesting that my only source of disquietude on the subject arises from the fear that you will delay too long the action which now appears inevitable, and that by an over earnest desire to reclaim by conciliation men whom you believe to be sound at heart, but whose loyalty is more than suspected elsewhere, you will permit them to gather such strength as to require more violent measures than are now needed? With your influence and position the promoters of the unfounded discontents now prevalent in your State, would be put down without the use of physical force, if you would abandon a policy of conciliation, and set them at defiance. In this course, frankly and firmly pursued, you would rally around you all that is best and noblest in your State, and your triumph would be bloodless. If the contrary policy be adopted, I much fear you will be driven to the use of force to repress treason. In either event, however, be assured that you will have my cordial concurrence and assistance in maintaining with you the honor, dignity and fair name of your State, and in your efforts to crush treason, whether incipient as I believe it now to be, or more matured, as I believe, if not firmly met, it will in the future inevitably become.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Excellency, Z. B. Vance,
Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

GOV. VANCE'S PROTEST AGAINST THE SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department,
Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1864

His Excellency,
JEFFERSON DAVIS:

MY DEAR SIR: Since receiving your letter of the 8th ult., to which it was my intention to have replied before this, reports have reached me from Richmond, which, if true, would render my reply unnecessary. I hear, with deep regret, that a bill is certainly expected to pass the Congress, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, throughout the Confederacy, and that certain arrests will immediately be made in North Carolina. Of course, if Congress and your Excellency be resolved upon this, as the only means of repressing disaffection in this State, it would be a mere waste of time for me to argue the matter. And yet I should not hold myself guiltless of the consequences which I fear will follow, did I not add yet another word of expostulation to the many I have already spoken. If the bill referred to, about which I can form no opinion until I see it, be strictly within the limits of the Constitution, I imagine the people of this State will submit to it—so great is their regard for law. If it is adjudged on the contrary, to be in violation of that instrument and revolutionary in itself, it will be resisted. Should it become a law soon, I earnestly advise you to be chary of exercising the powers with which it did invest you. Be content to try at least for a while, the moral effect of holding this power over the heads of discontented men before shocking all worshipers of the common law throughout the world, by hurling freemen into sheriffless dungeons for opinion sake. I do not speak this factiously or by way of a flourish. Nor do I believe that as an enlightened lawyer, and a christian statesman, you could feel any pleasure in the performance of such an ungracious task. I am, on the contrary convinced that you believe it to be the only way to secure North Carolina in the performance of her obligations to her Confederates. The misfortune of this belief is yours, the shame will light upon those unworthy sons who have thus sought to stab their mother because she cast *them* off. If our citizens are left untouched by the arm of military violence, I do not despair of an appeal to the reason and patriotism of the people at the ballot box. Hundreds of good and true men now acting with, and possessing the confidence of the party called Conservatives, are at work against the dangerous movements for a Convention; and whilst civil law remains intact will work zealously and with heart. I expect myself to take the field as soon as the proprieties of my position will allow me, and shall exert every effort to restrain the revolutionary tendency of public opinion. Never, yet, sir, have the people of North Carolina refused to listen to their public men if they show right and reason on their side. I do not fear to trust the issue now to these potent weapons in the hands of such men as will wield them next summer. I do fear to trust bayonets and dungeons. I endeavored soon after my accession to the Chief Magistracy of North Carolina, to make you aware of both the fact of disaffection in this State and the cause of it. In addition to the many letters to you, I have twice visited Richmond [illegible] give you information on this point. The truth is, as I have often said before, that the great body of [illegible] people have been *suspected* by [illegible] government, perhaps [illegible] which they gave up the old Union [illegible] and [illegible] you will [illegible] the consciousness of [illegible] being suspected has been greatly strengthened by what seemed to be a studied exclusion of the anti-secessionists from all the more important offices of the government, even from those promotions in the army, which many of them had won with their blood. Was this suspicion just? And was there sufficient effort made to disprove that it existed, if it really did not exist in Richmond? Discussion, it is true, has been unlimited and bitter, and unrelenting criticism upon your administration has been indulged in, but where and when have our people failed you in battle, or withheld either their blood or their vast resources? To what exaction have they not submitted, what draft upon their patriotism have they yet dishonored? Conscription, ruthless and unrelenting, has only been exceeded in the severity of its execution by the impressment of property, frequently entrusted to men unprincipled, dishonest, and filled to overflowing with all the petty measures of small minds dressed in a little brief authority.

The files of my office are piled up with the unavailing complaints of outraged citizens, to whom redress is impossible. Yet, they have submitted, and so far performed with honor, their duty to their country, though the voice of their very natural murmurs is set down to disloyalty. I do not hold you responsible for all the petty annoyances, the insolence of office, under which our people use heart and patience. Even if I did, I cannot forget that it is *my country* that I am serving, not the rulers of that country. I make no threat. I desire only with singleness of purpose and sincerity of heart, to speak those words of soberness and truth, which may, with the blessing of God, best subserve the cause of my suffering country.

Those words I now believe to be the advice herein given, to refrain from exercising the extraordinary powers about to be given you by the Congress, at least until the last hope of moral influence being sufficient, is extinct.—Though you expressed a fear in your last letter that my continued efforts to conciliate were injudicious, I cannot yet see just cause for abandoning it. Perhaps I am unduly biased in my judgement concerning a people whom I love, and to whom I owe so much. Though I trust not. Our success depends not on the numbers engaged to support our cause, but upon their zeal and affection. Hence I have every hope in persuading, not one in *forcing* the sympathies of an unwilling people. The Legislature of this State meets next May. Two thirds are required by our Constitution to call a Convention. This number cannot be obtained, a bare majority vote for submitting the proposition, will, in my opinion, be impossible Under no circumstances can a Convention be assembled in North Carolina during the present year, in my judgment, and during next summer the approaching State elections will afford an opportunity for a full and complete discussion of all the issues, the result of which I do not fear, if left to ourselves. If there be a people on earth given to the sober second thought, amenable to reason and regardful of their [illegible] plighted honor, I believe that I may claim that it is the people of North Carolina

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. B. VANCE.

General Assembly of North Carolina.

MR. SHEPHERD'S RESOLUTIONS IN REFERENCE TO A BASIS OF PEACE PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

Resolved, That the representatives of the people of North Carolina, convened in the General Assembly of the State, gratefully acknowledging the goodness of Almighty God at the present and in the past, and humbly imploring His help and deliverance in the days to come, anxiously, yet patiently and faithfully look forward to that happy season when there shall be an end of bloodshed and carnage, when peace purchased as it will be with the most precious of human blood, and established on the basis of honor and independence, shall dwell once more within our borders.

Resolved, That negotiations for peace by the separate action of any one of the Confederate States of America whether in a Convention of the people or otherwise, is without any sanction in our form of Government, and directly against the provisions of our Constitution, is full of the most serious mischief, apart from its treasonable tendency, in producing divisions among ourselves, in bringing reproach and dishonor upon the name and character of the State, and in stimulating to further efforts of conquest the spirit and temper of our hateful and brutal foes.

Resolved, That the history of North Carolina throughout the present war, the readiness with which her authorities have responded to all the calls of the country, her large sacrifices in men and money, the fixed determination of her people never to submit to conquest and subjugation, nor to a reconstruction of the Union, (which is subjugation tolerated with imbecile and unmanly forbearance,) all attest the sincerity and the earnestness of our devotion to the cause of independence, and the establishing of our government on the most honorable basis.

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina do not desire and will never ask for any peace which does not guarantee independence to those of the Confederate States, whose destinies have been fairly united with the Confederacy by the voice of their people, and the privilege of a free choice to those which have been considered doubtful.

Resolved, That we urge upon the constitutional authorities of the country, to omit no fitting opportunity of offering peace to the enemy, on the terms set forth in these resolutions, yet having full confidence in the patriotism and fidelity of the President and of the Senate of the Confederate Government, we abide by their judgment as to the mode and time of tendering negotiations to the authorities of the United States, believing that a common feeling of honor, interest and safety will accomplish the most happy results for us and our posterity.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by His Excellency, the Governor, to the President of the Confederate States and to our Senators in Congress.

Mr. McAden offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That whilst we regard the present war between the Confederate States and the United States as a war of self defence on the part of the Confederate States yet we do not hesitate to declare, that, for the sake of humanity, it becomes our government through its appropriate constitutional departments, to use its earnest efforts to put an end to this unnatural and unchristian work of carnage; and to this end we earnestly recommend that our government, after signal successes of our arms, and on other occasions, when none can impute its actions to alarm, instead of a sincere desire [illegible] independence and nationality [illegible] sition that the doubtful border States shall settle the question for themselves, by conventions [illegible] for that purpose, after the withdrawal of all military forces on both sides from [illegible] people and soldiery as [illegible] assured that peace will not be unnecessarily delayed, nor their sufferings unnecessarily prolonged.

Resolved, That while the foregoing is an expression of the sentiments of this General Assembly respecting the manner in which peace should be sought, we renew our pledges of the resources and powers of the State to the prosecution of the war, defensive on our part, until peace is obtained, upon just and honorable terms, and until the independence and nationality of the Confederate States is established.

On motion of Mr. Person, a division of the question was ordered, and the question was first upon the motion to strike out Mr. Shepherd's resolutions:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Alford, Avera, Bearnhardt, Barringer, Benbury, Best, Bond, Carter, Cowles, Craig, Dunn, Gentry, Glenn, Grissom, Hampton, Harrison, Henry, of Bertie, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Keener, Laws, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Rhodes, Riddick, Rifter, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Shober, Smith of Guilford, Spruill, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Woodall, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—52.

NAYS—Messrs. Amis, Ball, Brown, Bryan, Bumpass, Burgin, Burns, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, Davis, Duke, Foy, George, Gilliam, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Chatham, Hawes, Henderson, Headen, Henry of Henderson, Hodges, Joyner, Judkins, Kirby, Lemmonds, Logan, Long, Love, Lyle, Leathers, Person, Powell, Reynolds, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rives, Russ, Shepherd, Sherwood, Stancill, Waddell—42.

Mr. McAden's substitute was then adopted, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Allison, Albritton, Alford, Amis, Avera, Barnhardt, Barringer, Beall, Beam, Benbury, Best, Bond, Bryan, Burgin, Burns, Carter, Costner, Cowles, Craig, Duke, Dunn, Foy, Gentry, Glenn, Greene, Grissom, Hampton, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Chatham, Harrison, Henderson, Henry of Bertie, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Judkins, Keener, Laws, Leathers, Love, Lyle, Mann of Hyde, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Rhodes, Riddick, Richardson, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Sherwood, Shober, Smith of Guilford, Spruill, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Woodall, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Cobb, Crawford, Davis, Gaskins, Gilliam, Hodges, Kirby, Powell, Reynolds, Rives, Shepherd—11.

THE HABEAS CORPUS RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE

Resolutions concerning certain acts of the late Congress of the Confederate States.

Resolved, That, while the people of North Carolina have ever been and still are anxious to strengthen the administration of the Confederate government in every legitimate way, and to promote the success of the common cause, in order that we may have a speedy and honorable peace, they view with deep concern and alarm every infraction of the Constitution by the Congress of the Confederate States, and this General Assembly doth, in their name, protest against such infractions as of pernicious example and fatal tendency.

Resolved, That the act of the late Congress, entitled "an act to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases," violates the fundamental maxim of republican government which requires a separation of the departments of power, clothes the Executive with judicial functions which Congress cannot constitutionally confer even on the judiciary itself, and sets at naught the most emphatic and solemn guarantees of the Constitution.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, representing the people of North Carolina, doth not consent to the sacrifice of the vital principles of free government, in a war carried on solely to secure and perpetuate them, and doth declare that no conditions of public danger, present or prospective, probable or possible, render the liberties of the people incompatible with the public safety.

Resolved, That the act of the same Congress entitled "an act to organize forces to serve during the war," declaring all white men residents of the Confederate States between the ages of seventeen and fifty to be in the military service, embracing in its provisions every State officer in all the departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and subjecting all the industrial pursuits of the country to military supervision and control, reduces the State governments to mere provisional administrations, dependent on the grace and favor of Congress and the Executive, is destructive of State Sovereignty, and imports an assertion of power on the part of Congress to convert the Confederate government into a consolidated military despotism.

Resolved, That this General Assembly doth therefore request our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their best endeavors to procure a repeal of the first mentioned act, and such modifications of the second as shall secure the rights, and preserve the integrity of the States of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

VOTE ON THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.—The ayes and nays were not called in the Senate on the final passage of the bill, because, we suppose, the sense of the body was reached on the following amendment of Mr. Hoke:

Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any cases mentioned in the act of Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

YEAS—Messrs. Aycock, Carraway, Dickson, Ellis, Faison, Harris of Franklin, Hoke, Holeman, Pitchford, Powell, Wiggins—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Boyden, Harris of Rutherford, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, Neal, Patton, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of Macon, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Wooley—22.

The vote in the House of Commons was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Amis, Bernhardt, Barringer, Beall, Benbury, Best, Bond, Bryan, Burgin, Carpenter, Carson, Carter, Cowles, Craig, Duke, Dunn, Gentry, Glenn, Green, Grissom, Hampton, Henry of Bertie, Hollingsworth, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Keener, Lyle, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Riddick, Rifter, Robbins, Russell of Brunswick, Sherwood, Shober, Wallen, Walser, Wellborn, Woodall, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—54.

NAYS—Messrs. Costner, Harris of Cabarrus, Henderson, Henry of Henderson, Person, Richardson, Rives, Russ, Shepherd, Spruill, Williams—11.

The London correspondent of the New York News says that the Mersey rams would be sold to Maximilian, who is collecting a powerful fleet.

It is said some six thousand prisoners, taken in the recent fights in Virginia, have passed through Danville for the prisons South.

[illegible] which he vouched. [illegible] neighbor of Stacy's:

Henry Stacy, a citizen of Hawkins county, East Tennessee, died on the 18th of April, 1864. He was about forty-six years of age, six feet [illegible] in height and weighed over six [illegible] years previous to his death he had not left his house. His health was generally good. He was very talkative and fond of company. A great many persons visited him from curiosity.

In his young days he excelled all his school mates in running, jumping, etc.

He left a wife and two children.

Chief Enrolling Office, 6th Cong. Dist.

Greensboro' April 6th, 1864.

In compliance with orders recently received from Headquarters of Conscription, the undersigned Chairman of the Examining Board, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of conscripts in the several counties, as follows:

67th Reg't at Greensboro' Guilford county, May 2d 3d 4th and 5th.
68th Reg't at Greensboro' Guilford county, May 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th.
48th Reg't at Graham, Alamance county, May 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th.
44th Reg't at Roxboro, Person county, May 16th 17th 18th 19th.
Yanceyville, Caswell county, May 21st, 23rd, 24th 25th.
69th Reg't at Wentworth, Rockingham county, May 27th 28th 30th 31st
70th Reg't at Wentworth, Rockingham county, June, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th.
72d Reg't Danbury, Stokes county, June 6th 7th, 8th 9th.
71st Reg't at Winston, Forsyth county, June 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th.
121st Reg't at Winston Forsyth county, June 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th.

All exemptions heretofore granted will be revised under instruction from Bureau of Conscription.

P. SNOWDEN.
Chm'n. Ex. Board, 6th Cong. Dist.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, 6th CONG. DIST.
GREENSBORO, April 6th, 1864.

In accordance with Circular No. 10, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., of date March 28th, 1864, county enrolling officers will enroll all white males between the ages of 17 and 50 within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the above times and places.

All persons failing to report at the time appointed will, unless satisfactory reasons for their absence can be furnished, be placed in the general service with the class of persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, if not heretofore enrolled; if previously enrolled they will be considered as having forfeited their claims to exemption.

All persons who have been exempted from military service heretofore by Medical Board or otherwise from any cause whatever will be required to report themselves at said times and places with evidence of their claims of exemption for the purpose of having said exemption revised. County enrolling officers are charged with seeing that the registration of their counties is full and complete. Only one-fourth of any regiment will be ordered to report on the first day of enrollment, and one fourth each succeeding day.

Under Circular No. 9, Bureau of Conscription, March 19, 1864, Enrolling officers are required to enroll all male free persons of color between the ages of 18 and 50 years. These free persons of color will be brought before the Medical Examining Board on the afternoon of the last day of enrollment in each Militia Regiment.

J. A. BARNETT, Captain.
Chief Enrolling Officer, 6th Cong. Dist., N. C.

In compliance with the above notice, commanding officers of the 71st and 121st Regt's N. C. Militia, will prepare

1st. A roll of all white male persons between the ages of 17 and 18.
2nd. A roll of all white male persons between the ages of 45 and 50.
3d. A roll of all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45.
4th. A roll of all male free persons of color between the ages of 18 and 50.

Each of the above rolls must be made out in alphabetical form.

Persons embraced between the ages of 18 and 45 who expect to make application for detail or exemption are required to present their claims on or before the 16th of May.

Free persons of color embraced in the above call, can make application for exemption under the same rules prescribed for white persons.

W. A. ALBRIGHT,
Lt. & A Enrolling Officer for Forsyth Co.
May, 12, 1864. 2td

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE.

WINSTON, Forsyth County, May 17th, 1864.

All Plaintiffs, Attorneys, Witnesses and others to whose use money has been paid by the Sheriff or others into this office, are hereby notified that they apply to me for it on or before the 30th day of June next, or they will be paid only in the old issue of Confederate currency, at par. I will attend at the office each Saturday in June to pay all persons having claims.

JOHN BLACBURN, C. S. C.
May 19, 1864—6t.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity. Filed Spring Term, 1864.

George K. Hendricks and wife Mary, and others, plaintiffs
vs.
George H. Young, Executor of Thomas Voss, deceased, Thomas Voss, Calvin Voss, Yancy Voss, Thomas Marshall and wife Sally, Benjamin Voss, Nancy Boothe, William Hicks and wife Mary, Hezekiah Brown and wife Nancy, Wyatt Dalton and wife Sarah and John F. Voss, defendants.

Bill for an Injunction and account, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, on affidavit, that the above defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Forsyth at the court-house in Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1864.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.
May 5, 1864. 6t

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1864.

Miss Susan Josie Anthony,
Miss Eliza J. Albarty,
Mrs. Paulina Brewer,
Miss Margaret Bottoms,
John Barrod,
Mrs. H. J. Clark,
Miss Mary E. Callands(?),
John M. Cloud,
J. F. Delap,
Willis H. Foy,
Daniel Grubb,
Miss Caroline F. Humphries,
Mrs. Mary Jane Haley,
H.H. Haslip,
Miss Nancy Johnson,
T. H. Meyer,
Miss Louisa Nall,
Mrs. Emeline Patterson,
Mrs. [illegible],
John Willis, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Dr. F. C. Smith,
Mrs. Eliza Teague,
Miss [illegible].

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

C. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1864.

[illegible] principles [illegible] "for the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite [illegible] and add to the excitement which prevails in the [illegible] by haranguing [illegible] voters. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice, and I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

[illegible] I will do everything in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace. [illegible]

W. W. HOLDEN.

COUNTY SCHOOL COMMITTEES FOR 1864.

On the third Monday, being the 18th day of April instant, the Board of Superintendents met in the County Court Clerk's office, according to law, and made the following appointments of Committeemen in the several School districts for the ensuing year. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time, the law requires them to make returns to the Chairman the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of 6 and 21 years. The State Superintendent requests them also to make a return of all Deaf, Mutes and Blind, if there are any between these ages in their districts. They are also requested to call on [illegible], Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

DISTRICTS.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	Ransom Phipps, J H Payne, Wm Clinard.
2.	J S Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3.	S Hester, John Lowry, A Driggins(?)
4.	S Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5.	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, Jacob Grim.
6.	W Gibbons, Pinckney Stafford, J Shields.
7.	Peter Hasten, J Hedgecock, J W Adkins.
8.	P Kerner, G W Wilson, J. Hull.
9.	Solomon Teague, T C Deen, Jesse Young.
10.	N D Sullivan, Tyre Carter, Geo Borum.
11.	A Steward, EJ Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12.	Al. Thomas, B Gimble, John Nading.
13.	Henry Reed, J H Teague, Geo Hege, Jr.
14.	Moses Swaim, Sam'l Weavel, R L Masten.
15.	H D Swaim, Alexander Hall, J I Nissen.
16.	H Kinnamon, A Nicholson, H Albertson.
17.	J P Crews, N Gurley, Joseph Crews, Jr.
18.	W Marshall, J W Morris, S S Clemmons.
19.	Hardin Haslip, B Crews, T M Marshall.
20.	S H Langenour, J M Stafford, W L [illegible]
21.	Levi Susan(?), T Gimble, Norman Faw.
22.	C D [illegible], Dan'l [illegible], Amos Faw.
23.	G W Burke, Wm Ebert, F Burkhart.
24.	[illegible], Calvin Miller, Wm Barrow.
25.	G H Renegar, A Bevil, Peter Fetter.
26.	J E Ogburn, R Walker, James Crews.
27.	Tandy Marshall, W McMillan, M J Crews.
28.	J Guthrie, Sam'l Pettit(?), E Marshall.
29.	Sol Vogler, J Boyer, John Harper.
30.	John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31.	Thos Spach, Nath'l [illegible], John Crater.
32.	C H Hauser, Jno [illegible], Henry Livengood.
33.	Wm Flynt, J H Shore, Henry Shouse.
34.	F Fynt, I Moser, T B [illegible]
35.	J Blackburn, Thos Craft, David Ridings.
36.	N Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37.	Thos Shultz, David [illegible], A Transou.
38.	T R Lash, T C Johnson, N. B. Reich
39.	L H Love, H W Kiger, Ezekiel Petree.
40.	H Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41.	W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour
42.	W [illegible], H R Lehman, P Mock.
43.	Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Jos Vogler
44.	James Reed, John Speas, J A Shore.
45.	W Payne, [illegible] Flynn, J H Randleman.
46.	W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter
47.	James Crim, D Powers, George Miller.
48.	F F Keehln, J D Stewers, T F Crist,
49.	N. F. Sullivan, J H Moser, F Morris.
50.	W A [illegible], D Poindexter, J R Bahnson
51.	Henry Fogle, C Shouse, W Clayton.
52.	Isaac Morris, W Campbell, W W Frazier
53.	Daniel Spach, Sen., Christian Earnest,

C. L. BANNER,
Clerk, Ex-Officio to B. S.
Winston, April 19th, 1864. 52-4w.

Sentinel publish four weeks and charge Chairman Board Superintendents.

WANTED, BACON OR LARD FOR THE SOLDIERS' FAMILIES!

I WOULD CALL UPON ALL THOSE CITIZENS of this county who can possibly spare BACON or LARD, to sell the same to me for the use of the soldiers' families. I confidently hope to be able to furnish them all with bread, but you are aware that the order allowing us to keep the tithe of bacon was revoked as the army was in great need of it. The beef which I purchased and packed is now all distributed.

Shall the soldiers' wives and children sit down day after day to dry bread, without any meat whilst there is any to spare? From the Assessor's lists, as well as from the observations of some of the soldiers' wives, I have reason to know that some persons could readily spare and have enough left for themselves. Such persons refusing to sell for Confederate money and demanding two or three prices in gold and silver from poor soldiers' wives, may find themselves compelled to take that currency and receive a less price than would now pay them, for the soldiers' families must be fed. I do hope that no such measures need be adopted, but that the mere notice, that it is absolutely needed for our soldiers' families, will be sufficient to induce those able to spare either bacon or lard to sell it for this purpose, to call on me without delay.

I will pay in the new issue of Confederate money, and could also pay a part in N. C. money.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner, Forsyth Co.
Salem, April 18th, 1864. 51-4t.

CIRCULAR.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, 6th CONG. DIST.
Greensboro' N. C., Jan. 18th, 1864.

The attention of all concerned is invited to General Orders No. 141, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office Richmond, Va., October 29th, 1863.

* * *

11 "Soldiers returning home on furlough, on reaching places at which they may stay during furlough, will immediately report to the nearest Enrolling Officer, who will keep a register of the names, descriptive list, place where stationed, by whom the furlough was granted, and the time when it expires."

Capt. David Barrow(?), A. E. O., will register for Alamance county, at Graham, N. C.
Lieut. [illegible] A. E. O., will register for Guilford county at Greensboro' N. C.
Lieut. W. A. Albright, A. E. O., will register for Forsyth county at Winston, N. C.
Capt. M. C. [illegible], A. E. O., will register for Stokes county, at Francisco, N. C.
Lieut. W. [illegible], A. E. O., will register for Rockingham county, at Leaksville, N. C.
Lieut. [illegible], A. E. O., will register for Caswell county, at Yanceyville, N. C.
Lieut. John W. Philpot, A. E. O., will register for Person county at Roxboro N. C.

All soldiers at home on furlough or whose furloughs have expired and have been extended, will report to the Enrolling Officers of their respective counties for registration.

Recommendations upon furloughs by local physicians, certifying that recommendations for extension of furloughs have been forwarded, will not be respected by county Enrolling Officers but soldiers whose furloughs [illegible] will be sent before the District Examining Board, or nearest Hospital Examining Board, for inspection.

All applications for Exemption or Detail must be forwarded through the Enrolling Officer for the county [illegible] application comes. Applications will be [illegible] without the opinion of the county Officers as to the expediency or necessity [illegible]

J. H. ANDERSON,
Enrolling Officer 6th Cong.

BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
$3 00 for Six Months.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

VOL. XIV.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

THE ENROLLMENT.—The enrollment commenced in this county on Saturday last, and we learn that a pretty clean sweep has been made, so far. Persons who have been heretofore exempted on account of physical disability, have now been assigned either to field or light service; but the probability is that some of them will be released at Raleigh, from the fact that they are of more service at home than in the field.

There was no guard present on this occasion, and the conscripts were not imprisoned in the guard-house immediately upon the sentence of conscription, (as on a previous enrollment) but treated with as much courtesy and respect as circumstances would permit; neither was there, we learn, as much outside pressure exhibited as formerly.

THE SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal convened in Raleigh, on Monday last. The session promises to be unusually interesting, as the constitutionality of the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, the case of the principals of substitutes, &c., will probably be discussed.

The following applicants have received license to practice in the County Courts:

James C. Gilmer, Surry county; Edward Hines Craven county; William M. Coleman, Cabarrus county; Albert M. Booze, South Carolina.

And the following in the Superior Courts:

Nicholas L. Williams, Yadkin county; Joseph M. Morehead, Guilford county; John C. Gilmer, Surry county.

RESERVE FORCES.—The State Journal says, that persons having relations or friends in the following battalions, may address them, for the present, at Goldsboro', where they are now stationed:

2nd Battalion, Major John H. Anderson.
4th " " — Reece.
5th " " W. F. Beasley.
6th " " W. McK. Clark.

LINCOLN RE-NOMINATED.—The Baltimore Republican Convention, last week, renominated Lincoln for President, and in the place of Hamlin, have nominated Andy Johnson, of Tenn., for Vice President. There are now two Republican candidates for President and Vice President, in the field—Fremont and Cochrane, recently nominated at the Cleaveland Convention, and Lincoln and Andy Johnson, at Baltimore. It remains to be seen whether the Democrats, North, will run a third candidate.

That the old Democratic party have still an eye to the "loaves and the fishes," there is not the shadow of a doubt, and now it appears is the time to strike! We shall see. We are inclined to think the removal of Abraham Lincoln from the Presidential chair would be hailed in certain quarters, as the harbinger of peace (at least some steps might then be taken tending towards that consummation so devoutly to be wished;) but we have little hopes as yet. Fremont has declared that, if Lincoln should be nominated at Baltimore, for President, he would accept of the Cleavland nomination, and oppose him. Now as Lincoln has been nominated, we shall see if the Republicans will run two candidates. If they do, the strong probability is that the Democrats, North, will make use of the opportunity and endeavor to reinstate themselves in power, but as Lincoln has the purse and sword at his command, by the corrupt use of those powerful means, he may secure his election over all opposition, and then we may look for a prolonged war, which will be waged until one side or the other is completely exhausted.

See synopsis of the platform of the Baltimore Convention given below,—it is warlike, and we do not see a ray of hope for peace upon the terms claimed by the South.

FROM THE NORTH.

We cull the following important Northern news from the Petersburg Express of June 13th, taken from the N. Y. Herald of June 9th, being a later date than we find in any of our exchanges:

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The proceedings were characterized with some disorder, but the deliberations were generally conducted with decorum.

Simon Cameron, of Pa., nominated Lincoln for President, and the Convention proceeded to ballot with the following result: Lincoln received 427 votes, including the States of Tennessee, (15 votes) Arkansas, (10 votes) and Louisiana (14 votes.) U. S. Grant received 22 votes from the State of Missouri. The vote was afterwards declared unanimous.

The vote for Vice President resulted as follows; Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, 492, Dickinson, 17, Hamlin 9.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PLATFORM.

The first resolution demands the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms. The second declares against any compromise with armed rebels, except upon the condition precedent, of their unconditional surrender. The third insists that slavery be utterly extirpated from the soil of the U. States, and calls for a constitutional amendment to that end. The fourth thanks the soldiers and sailors for their glorious deeds. The fifth approves the course pursued by Pres Lincoln, including his emancipation proclamations, enlistment of negro soldiers, &c. The sixth calls for harmony in the councils of the administration and approves only those officials whose sentiments and conduct are in full accord with the valiant measures of the administration. The seventh demands a full protection to the soldiers of the Union, without regard to color. The eighth declares in favor of foreign emigration. The ninth goes for a Pacific Railroad. The tenth pledges the national faith for the redemption of the public debt. The eleventh favors the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE $300 EXEMPTION ACT.—The Yankee Secretary of War has submitted a letter to the Northern Congress, with the concurrence of President Lincoln, asking that body to consider the necessity of repealing the pecuniary exemption, and gives his reasons as follows:

"Ample experience has now shown that the *pecuniary exemption from service* frustrates the object of the Enrollment Law by *furnishing money* instead of *men*."

An additional draft is also proposed for a comparatively short time. "The burden of military service will therefore be lightened, *but the certainty of furnishing troops* is an absolute essential to success."

The N. Y. Herald says that the above recommendation was favorably received by the Senate, and but little doubt was entertained of its passage.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It will be seen elsewhere that the enemy have occupied Staunton and Lexington, and are threatening Lynchburg, Va.

No very important reliable news from Lee's army. There seems to be still some doubt whether Grant will fight in his present position or attempt to make his way to James River, where he would have the co-operation of his gunboats and Butler's forces on the Southside.

On Wednesday of last week, 500 cavalry made a demonstration on Waynesboro, on the Greenville and Staunton road, and were repulsed by Gen. Imboden.

It was reported in Richmond on the 11th, that Gen. Gilmore was sending troops to the south side of the Appomattox, preparatory to another attack on Petersburg.

No change up to the 11th in the relative positions of the armies of Lee and Grant. Grant is very heavily fortified in front of Lee, and his lines in some places are within forty yards of Lee.—Scouts report Grant to be tearing up the York river railroad. The artillery is occasionally brought into play, but the sharpshooting is incessant and quite destructive, we losing not less than forty per day in this way. A man dare not show his head above the works, or even at any loop hole in them.

Dates of the 13th, represent Grant as changing his base, and commenced moving to our right on the night of the 12th, and commenced crossing at Long Bridge about twenty miles below Richmond on the Chickahominy, next morning.

Our cavalry fought the enemy's advance near Riddle's shop, about 15 miles below. Our men, owing to superior numbers, were compelled to give back. The enemy were landing supplies and reinforcements just below Malvern Hill, on the night of the 12th.

FROM GEORGIA.

Gen. Johnsons army is at the base of the Kenesaw mountains, confronting the enemy beyond. These mountains are four miles north-west of Marietta, and the latter place is about twenty-two miles west of Atlanta. Gov. Brown has gone to the front, and the State troops will take part under his command in the approaching battle.

Atlanta dates of the 13th, represent the position of affairs in front unchanged, with the exception of occasional slight skirmishing and firing on working parties. There were rumors of a projected raid on Atlanta, via. Rossville. Rains had made the roads almost impassable, suspending all movements of both armies. Indications of a new flank movement were apparent.

FORREST'S EXPLOITS CONFIRMED.

MOBILE, June 11.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Baldwin, 11th, says:

Forrest made a forced march and threw a part of his command between the Yankee advance and Baldwin. He held them by severe and gallant fighting five hours, when Bufort struck them in the flank, driving them four miles.

An official note says the enemy were routed and that we captured over 200 wagons loaded with stores, and many prisoners.

The destruction of property in the Yankee line of advance is unparalleled. The negroes are vindictive.

FROM STAUNTON.

The Enquirer of Tuesday says:

Gen. Hunter, with the column of Seigel, lately defeated by Gen. Breckinridge has been reinforced and marched up the Valley. On Saturday he attacked Gen. W. E. Jones below Staunton, killing the General.

The death of Gen Jones is a matter of very serious regret. He was a most excellent cavalry officer.

In due time arrangements will be made to meet the demonstration of the enemy. Reinforcements are going forward, and Hunter may capture Staunton, only to find that Staunton has captured him. If the enemy will make these little campaigns, which contribute nothing towards the great object for which they are struggling it will not do for the Confedera authorities to dissipate their forces around an immense circumference, in order to watch every column sent out by the enemy. The great central point is Richmond that secure, all others are safe; that lost, all others are gone too. Grant once driven from Richmond, Hunter will fly down the valley and be laughed at for his folly.

The following is from the Richmond Sentinel:

We have unpleasant news from the Valley. Our forces have sustained a reverse there, with the loss of a valuable general, William E. Jones.

Our forces, under Gen. Wm. E. Jones, met the enemy at New Hope, ten or twelve miles from Staunton, at 11 o'clock on Sunday. The enemy had nine or ten thousand infantry, a large train of artillery, and a heavy force of cavalry. Our forces were driven back through Staunton and towards Waynesboro, General Vaughn succeeded to the command on the death of Gen. Jones.

All of our trains were brought off safely. A concentration of our forces there will prevent a repetition of the enemy's success. The above information is from an authentic source. There is but little doubt that the enemy hold Staunton; but we are of opinion their stay will be short.

Even the occupation of Staunton can have no material influence on the great result now being worked out between General Lee and General Grant. It is very distressing that the beautiful Valley of Virginia should be subject to the devastations of the enemy, but the injury which Hunter will inflict will be upon individuals and not upon our cause or its prospects. Grant defeated or driven back upon tide water, Hunter will be easily disposed of.

The fight near Staunton.—Our losses are said to be 500 to 600 killed and wounded, and 758 prisoners. The enemy occupied Staunton on Monday, and captured and paroled 1000 sick and wounded in the Hospitals there.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Various rumors, says the Richmond Dispatch, were in circulation, on the 12th inst., but gives the following as the only reliable intelligence:

The enemy in heavy force, with cavalry, infantry and artillery, are advancing upon Lynchburg from the direction of Lexington, and at last accounts had reached a point in Amherst county, some 8 or 9 miles distant from the town. In order to enter Lynchburg they will have to cross the river, which, unless they are supplied with pontoons, may be a matter of some difficulty.—Measures have been taken to resist the capture of the place, which we hope will prove successful.

The Yankees have certainly been at Lexington; but the report that they burnt the Military Institute is without foundation.

The column of the enemy, 12,000 strong, which had left Memphis and was marching towards the rich prairie region of Mississippi, as will be seen above, was met and defeated by Gen. Forrest.

From Southwestern Virginia.—A letter from Lebanon, Russell county, Va., to a member of Congress, brings news that Gen. Morgan encountered the enemy, under Gen. Hobson, near Pound Gap, defeated them and captured 200 prisoners.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

PROMOTIONS.

We are pleased to note the promotion of Colonels Bryan Grimes, Rufus Barringer and [illegible] Cox to Brigadierships, and Ramseur to Major General. The following assignments have just been made by special order:

Major General J. B. Kershaw, permanently to the command of McLaws' division.

Brigadier General Bryan Grimes, permanently to the command of Daniel's (N. C) brigade.

Brigadier General James Conner, temporarily to the command of McGowan's brigade.

Brig. Gen. Rufus Barringer, permanently to Gordon's brigade of cavalry.

Brigadier General John McC[illegible], permanently to Jenkins' cavalry brigade.

Brig. General Wm. R. [illegible] Ramseur's brigade.

Brig. General Thomas Toon, temporarily to Johnson's (N. C) [illegible]

[illegible]

CONGRESS.

The Senate has sustained the President's veto of the joint Resolution, exempting the editors and employees of Magazines and periodicals from military service. Also rejected the bill increasing ordnance officers, returned by the President.

Richmond, June 13.

The most important action in either House of Congress to-day, was the passage of the bill amending the Tax Laws, reported from the committee on conference.

Among the provisions of the bill as passed are the following:

Land purchased and occupied by refugees is to be assessed at the market value of 1860.

The property and assets of corporations and associations to be taxed the same as the property and assets of individuals. The tax is to be paid by the company provided that no bank shall pay a tax on deposits.

The stock corporations, associations, and all other property in the enemy's line to be exempt from taxation.

Five per cent tax on the amount of specie, exchange, &c., to be paid with specie or its equivalent in Treasury notes.

An additional tax of thirty per cent is levied on the amount of profit on the sales of articles mentioned in the first two paragraphs of the fourth section of the Tax Act from Febuary 17th to July 1st.

Old five dollar notes are to be taxed one hundred per cent on the 1st of January.

In secret session, on Friday night, Congress adopted a manifesto declaring that nothing was more ardently desired than peace.

The series of successes with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless our armies, since the opening of the present campaign, enable us to propose this desire, in the interest of civilization and humanity without having our motives misinterpreted.

The world must now see we can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough and desist from longer perseverance in the wanton, hopeless contest.

The war on our side has been strictly defensive. We do not wish to interfere with the peace and prosperity of the States arrayed against us. All we ask is the undisturbed enjoyment of the rights which our common ancestors declared the equal heritage of all the parties to the social compact.

If our adversaries, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, shall determine upon the indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so injurious to the interests of mankind. We have no fear of the results.

THE CAPTURE OF DUPPEL.

[From the London Times, April 19th.]

After a gallant defence of two months, Duppel was taken yesterday morning by assault, and the Danish army has lost its last hold on the mainland of Schleswig. For some days the event has been expected. Towards the close of last month it became evident that the Prussians had thrown off the danger which marked the early conduct of the siege, and were resolved to press it with vigor, and to force, if possible, a surrender.

It need hardly be said that the prospect of the coming conference had much to do with this sudden display of energy. Day by day they brought their guns nearer the Danish batteries. At the beginning of last week it became evident that the Danes, unless largely reinforced, could not long hold the place. Unless such an army could have been placed in Schleswig as would have compelled the enemy to raise the siege, the fate of Duppel was sealed.

At last the assault was made yesterday morning. We do not yet know the details, but we trust that the conflict was less bloody than others which our time has witnessed. It seems certain that the Danes themselves expected the result, for they are described as dismantling the forts of most of their guns over to Alsen. However that may be, we must presume that they defended the place with sufficient obstinacy. But the Prussians were successful.

Redoubts, one to seven, are on the left and centre of the Danish line, and extend from the shores of Wenning bay to a point on the straight line which joins Sondenburg and the village of Duppel. These appear to have been first mastered by the Prussians, who then passed to the Danish rear and took possession of their communications. Then redoubts eight, nine and ten, on the Danish right, were taken, together with the *tete de pont*.

The bridge was destroyed, and 2,000 men, with 51 officers, are spoken of as having fallen into the hands of the enemy. Thus ends the siege of Duppel. Like the Russians on the morrow of the great assault of the Malakoff, the Danes have abandoned their positions, and retreated across a narrow piece of water, with the intention, no doubt, to dispute the further progress of the enemy. They probably do not consider themselves as wholly beaten, or their cause as lost.

On the other hand, the Prussians have won a decisive victory. It may not be a great one, it may furnish no fitting subject for boasting, nor of complacent remembrance hereafter; but still it is a victory, and Prussia may congratulate herself and her German friends that the Danish force is now entirely driven from continental Schleswig.

Two allied powers have accomplished that for which they profess to have taken up arms. They have their "material guarantee." They have entered Schleswig; they have defeated the King's army, driven it from two fortified positions, killed, wounded, or captured several thousands of Danes, superceded the royal authority, displaced the King's coinage, ejected his officials, forbidden the use of his name even in the prayers of the church, and thus, they may hope, satisfied the most patriotic aspirations of the German nation.

At present the Danes are concentrated in Alsen, where they will endeavor to make a stand at the works which they are said to have been long preparing. Should the war continue, there can certainly be no doubt as to the fate of their army. The allied forces will be sooner or later able to cross the sound, and compel a retreat to the Danish ships or a capitulation.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.—The telegraph announced, some days ago that the enemy had been repulsed at Baldwin, Florida, without giving any additional or explanatory facts. Late information throws the light on the subject which the telegraph failed to supply.

It appears that on the night of the 31st of May, a column of the enemy, consisting of eight regiments of infantry, six pieces of artillery, and a battalion of cavalry, left Jacksonville and advanced in the direction of Baldwin. On the day following they came upon our cavalry in the afternoon, and drove them from Cedar creek and McGirts creek back upon Baldwin, the enemy outnumbered us so greatly that a successful stand was out of the question. On the next day, June 2d, our forces advanced from Baldwin and met the enemy between that place and McGirts creek. They were not inclined to risk a fight and we drove them back into Jacksonville. Our forces then retired, leaving the lines of the two armies as they were before the movement. Our loss was but trifling.

It is supposed that the object of the enemy was to reconnoitre our position, with a view to future operations.

[illegible] That in [illegible] the Confederate [illegible] May the 1st, 1863 [illegible] certain persons necessary [illegible] in addition to the State officers, the act of Congress passed October 11th [illegible] the Governor of the State [illegible] obtained the exemption of the following officers necessary to carry on the operation of the State government, viz: All Justices of the Peace whose appointment were made prior to May 11th, 1863, County Trustees, County Solicitors, Registers, Tax Collectors, one Deputy Sheriff in each county where there is no tax collector, Coroners, Constables who entered into bond previous to the 11th of May, 1863, or their successors in office, one Deputy Clerk for each Court requiring it, one County Commissioner for each county for distributing money and provisions amongst soldiers' families, Agents appointed under an act of Assembly for any duty, Commissioned Officers of the Militia of this State, and Commissioned officers of the Home Guards, Mayor and police of Raleigh, Wilmington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Fayetteville and Goldsboro', Councillors of State, Board of Internal Improvements, and Literary Board, and Employees of the State Government in the different departments.

SEC 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the General Assembly doth claim and exempt all the different classes of officers named in section first of this bill, in obedience to the act of Congress approved May 1st, 1863.

SEC 3. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

The above is the exemption act, and below we give the recent action of the Assembly on the same:

Resolutions Exempting State and other Officers from Conscription.

WHEREAS, The fearless and free discharge of the officers of the State is essential to the preservation of its sovereignty; and, whereas, Congress has no power to conscript State officers; and as this General Assembly has already, by an act, declared certain officers and employees of the State exempt.

Resolved, That this State demands exemption from conscription of all the Civil and Military officers thereof, and also all County Surveyors and Jailors, and all and every class of officers named in an act to exempt certain officers and employees of the State from conscription, passed by this General Assembly at its adjourned session in 1863, and ratified the 14th of Dec 1863.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 28th day of May, A. D. 1864.

R S DONNELL, S H C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

The opinion of the Attorney General is thus given relative to exemptions in a note to Gov. Vance.

RALEIGH, May 27th, 1864.

His Excellency, GOV. VANCE:—

SIR: Yours of this date has been received. Upon an examination of the two acts, I am of opinion that all Constables legally appointed, whether "successors" or not, are intended to be exempted by these acts.

Further: I am of opinion that the resolution of this session is not to be limited by the act of 1863. On the contrary, the resolution claims the exemption of *all civil* and military officers, and, in addition, surveyors and jailers, and such others as are enumerated in the act of 1863, such as commissioners, deputy clerks, &c., &c.

I am, yours respectfully,
SION H. ROGERS,
Attorney General.

We have received a copy of the minority report of the House Judiciary Committee on the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. The report is signed by Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, and Mr. Gaither, of North Carolina. It opposes the act suspending the writ on the ground that it is utterly at war, in many of its essential features, with the Constitution; and, secondly, that there was not, at the time it was enacted, any such emergency or exigency as required its passage; and there is not now any occasion for its being continued in force. It exposes, in an able and elaborate manner, the dangers arising from the power conferred by the act of allowing persons to be arrested upon the order of the President, or Secretary of War, or the general officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi department, and then allowing persons to investigate their cases, who are appointed by the President, responsible to him alone, and knowing in their office no one else. Another remarkable feature of the act of the minority report exposes is, that it seeks to imprison persons for acts not crimes by any laws that we know of, or that are on our statute book and do not come within the meaning of treason, nor any offence, and the anomaly is presented of arresting and detaining a person for an act for which there is no punishment provided. The report also cites the decision of Chief Justice Taney, in the Maryland case, wherein it was held that even if the writ of habeas corpus was suspended by the act of Congress, and a party not subject to the rules and articles of war was afterwards arrested and imprisoned by regular judicial process, he could not be detained in prison, for the articles in the amendment of the Constitution, which provides for a speedy and public trial of persons, in all criminal prosecutions, by an impartial jury in the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, &c., &c. would prevent it. This feature of the old Constitution is identical with article one, section nine, clause seventeen, of the Confederate States Constitution. The report enters upon a wide field of discussion and argument and treats the subject in a learned and profound manner, evincing much legal acumen and research. Its whole drift of reasoning leads to this point; that the public safety did not require the suspension of the writ, nor does it now require this suspension to continue.—*Rich. Examiner.*

COL. G. N. FOUK, succeeds Gen. Winder. His headquarters are in Goldsboro.

LOCUSTS.—We learn that locusts have made their appearance in the Brushy Mountain region of Wilkes County.

[illegible] movements were but feints to [illegible] forces, while the real movement [illegible] the Jerusalem Plank road, [illegible] from a southerly direction. [illegible] the enemy appeared in considerable numbers, as early as seven o'clock, and brisk skirmishing was kept up for some time. At 8 o'clock, the Courthouse and engine bells were rung, to which the citizens responded with their usual alacrity, and manifested every disposition to defend their homes and firesides. In the meantime, the enemy's gunboats ascended the Appomattox river, and opened a furious fire on Fort Clifton, and at various other points along the river, for the obvious purpose of occupying the attention of our troops in Chesterfield.

At nine o'clock, our pickets on the Jerusalem Plank Road, were driven in, and before ten, the enemy showed himself in overwhelming numbers, filling the road and the woods on both sides. Our breastworks here extended from the residence of Timothy Rives, Esq., on the left to and across the road, and beyond the house of Mr. Wm. A. Gregory, on the right. The enemy manoeuvred for a while, thinking probably that our raw troops would abandon their position without a fight. But never were the Yankee invaders more mistaken. Our men were made of sterner stuff, and inspired by the cool determination of their leaders, Gen. Colston and Col F. H. Archer, maintained their ground like veterans. Finally, the enemy ordered a charge, and came down to our breastworks with a yell, their drawn sabres flashing in the sunlight. When within forty paces of the fortifications, the order to fire was given, and the Yankees recoiled, and fell back. A prisoner taken, subsequently, states that in this charge, the notorious Speare led, and that they had forty wounded and two killed. This charge was repeated twice, but with like results, when the enemy resorted to the flanking process, which by reason of his overwhelming numbers, he was enabled to do with much ease. A short time afterwards a regiment came around Rives' house on our left, another appeared on our right, and a large body came down in front. We had but 170 men all told, and it was impossible with this number to guard centre, right and left, along a length of three quarters of a mile or more. The order was given to retreat, and in a few minutes the enemy had possession of our works, our camp, and were in full pursuit of our men. Couriers had been despatched for reinforcements, but they did not come up in time to save our fortifications, and many of Petersburg's best and most gallant sons, who fell in the affray, some killed, and others wounded.

The enemy came on in double column, with sabres drawn, until they reached the hill opposite the Water Works, where they planted a cannon for the purpose of shelling the city.—They then started down the hill, and their advance column actually took possession of a bridge which crosses [illegible] Run at the foot of the Water Works Hill.

They were almost in Petersburg—could see its spires and steeples, and many of the houses on our suburban limits—but again that Divine arm which has been so often outstretched in our behalf, was bared, and our city was saved from the tread of the ruthless invader. Just at this opportune moment, Graham's Battery reached the Reservoir Hill, unlimbered in an instant, and with a precision and rapidity which we have heard spoken of as being almost without precedent, threw into the ranks of the enemy a shower of shell. The missiles of death coming so unexpectedly to the foe, he at first seemed overwhelmed with surprise and halted, neither advancing nor retreating. But a minute or two later, another branch of our service made its appearance, which quickly determined the enemy as to the best course for him to pursue. Dearing's Cavalry Brigade quickly dismounted, and descending the hill with a yell, charged upon the enemy in beautiful style.—This was more than they expected (since they had encountered but a few militia in the breastworks, and had advanced nearly a mile, without seeing any regulars) and they instantly wheeled their horses, and started back up the hill in great confusion. Graham's Battery continued to play upon them, and Dearing's men crossed the ravine and ascended the opposite hill, in gallant style, their carbines keeping up a regular and most musical fusilade upon Kautz and Speare, and their rapidly retreating followers. Upon reaching the top of the opposite hill, the enemy hoped to make a stand, as here another column, which they had sent in to the city for the purpose of entering by the Blandford Church road, hove in sight. But this column had also started on a retrograde movement, for to their surprise too, they had encountered Sturdivant's Battery, which had gone out by another road, and the two columns met and continued their retreat at a speed not at all slackened by the Confederate shell and balls which were falling thick and fast among them. In Jackson's field, a mile or so from the Blandford Church, we captured a handsome caisson and six horses, which the enemy were compelled to abandon in their flight. Our forces pursued them for a few miles, killing and wounding many, and taking some prisoners.

Yesterday afternoon late, our pickets extended for several miles out on the Jerusalem Plank Road, but no signs of the enemy could be seen, and it is supposed they have retreated to the river. This is only supposition, however, and the vandals will bear constant and vigilant watching.

Gen. Kautz was in command of this force, and prisoners taken, variously estimate it at from three to five thousand. None put the [illegible] Our loss [illegible] and in prisoners [illegible] zens of Petersburg, &c. Immense congregations att[illegible] the killed on Friday.

The Express of the 11th learns [illegible] Yankee loss was about 150 men, 2 pieces of artillery, and 24 horses.

A communication in the same issue states that one of the pieces of artillery was taken by Col. Ferebee's 4th N. C. Cavalry, the only troops besides the militia and Graham's battery engaged. They reached the ground when the Yankees were in pursuit of the militia retreating after a gallant resistance, and their sharpshooters, under Lt. Col. Gantwell, immediately checked the enemy.

TOO MUCH MILITARY RULE.

The Columbia *Carolinian* says:

No judicious lover of freedom ever denied the propriety of temporarily sacrificing a portion of that freedom in order permanently to secure it all. The only question such a man would feel inclined to raise is, whether the sacrifice be really necessary; and, if so, how much of the precious estate was requisite to attain the purpose. Aware of this, we have never doubted for a moment the constitutionality of the suspension of the *habeas corpus*; and we are now disposed even to concede that there may have been and that there may be still grounds for the suspension of that Act which we have not been able to divine. It is not, therefore, with reference to this particular measure or to any other, that we wish to drop a few general words of caution with regard to the present predominance of the military power. That predominance is slight in comparison to what it is at the North, yet nobody can refuse to see that there is a growing tendency upon the part of our authorities to increase it, and a growing tendency upon the part of the people to submit to its increase. There may be no danger in this, for, as a nation, we still preserve, in all their integrity, our wholesome opinions of constitutional law, and it is not unlikely that at the close of the revolution there may be still left health enough in the body politic to prevent such deleterious consequences as in most countries, would certainly follow from this state of things. Nevertheless, we should be careful how we tamper any more than we can avoid, with the civil liberties which we have hitherto enjoyed. Habits of mind are acquired almost as easily by nations as by individuals, and we may become a little too accustomed to the thought of arbitrary rule, and a little too contented with a limited share of our lawful franchises. We must not be altogether deaf to the warning which lies in the fact that the history of most republics has culminated in despotism. Such, too, will surely be the culmination of the history of our Northern antagonists, who once supposed, as [illegible] ignominious a fate as we flatter ourselves that we are at this day. It is true we have a conservative element amidst us which we have good and philosophical reasons to believe may conduce to make us an exceptional case. But, even with the assurance which this fact supplies us, we cannot be more confident that we shall never fall as republics have hitherto fallen, than, with a few exceptions, we [illegible] many years ago, that we lived under the best government the world ever saw. The ways of Providence are inscrutable—the paths of nations, as of sinners, are slippery, and we must walk warily and watch narrowly, lest we trip and stumble into some unexpected abyss.

The Tender Mercies of the Wicked.—The Vicksburg correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of the condition of the negroes torn from their homes by Gen. Sherman in Mississippi:

Some 3,000 slaves, of all ages and colors, reached here yesterday. It was one of the saddest spectacles witnessed for a long time in Vicksburg. The women and children were almost starved and half naked. Such a terrible picture of abject want and squalid misery can neither be imagined nor portrayed with pen. Many of the women and children were sick with fevers brought on by the long fatigue and exposure of the long march from Meridian, Enterprise, Quitman, and other places. Will not the friends of freedom, will the humane philanthropists of the North come forward at once and with their generous bounty rescue these liberated slaves from premature graves?

We learn from the Boston Courier of a later date that the suffering of these poor homeless wretches continued in all its intensity. No more political capital could be made out of them, and nothing was done to help them. They were free to perish.

MARRIED.

In this place, on Tuesday evening, by the Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson, B. L. PATTERSON, Esq., of Caldwell County, to Miss MARY E. FRIES, of this place.

DIED:

In this place, on Monday last, Miss MARY EBERT, of consumption.

The People's Press

WAR ITEMS

The Battle Field in Georgia

THE BLOODIEST LITTLE FIGHT OF THE WAR.

A correspondent of the Appeal writing from the recent battle field in western Georgia gives the following account of the terrible slaughter of the Yankees:

ON THE BATTLE FIELD,
Sunday, May 29—[illegible] o'clock, M.

I have just returned from inspecting the most bloody [illegible] ever beheld.

Along a line of about one hundred yards, directly in front of our right extreme, and over a broken woodland, lie the dead bodies of seven hundred Yankees, heaped in confused piles of two, three and half a dozen.

They fell on Friday afternoon.

The fight which led to this splendid result began about 5 o'clock p m The men of Granbury's brigade of Texans were at rest in line of battle, unprotected by stockade or rifle pits, and hardly expecting an advance when their pickets descried a body of the enemy moving up the hill through the rough timber. They approached in an easy nonchalant manner, bearing a white flag. As soon as this was perceived, orders were given to reserve fire, and they actually came within thirty paces of our line, It was a heavy column, supported by two lines of reserve, and the Texans—despite the peaceful symbol and truculent signs thrown out—were not slow to detect the snare.

They were in thirty paces before us, and one of their officers cried out, "Your're surrounded; surrender." There was a single, instantaneous reply. Along our whole line leaped the fire from twelve hundred trusty Texan rifles, while Keys opened an enfilading fire with a howitzer on their left. A sanguinary conflict ensued, reaching more or less across Cleburne's front, but falling principally upon Granbury. It lasted until 8 o'clock. At that hour the enemy fled precipitately.

They lost twenty-five hundred wounded, and left us two hundred prisoners and seven hundred bodies to put in the ground.

The sight is horrible. For an hundred yards you can scarcely tread without stepping over the mangled forms. Most of them are shot through the head. One fellow was examined and found to have received forty seven balls. Another received seventeen. Another twelve. The marksmanship was wonderful. Cooly these Texans went to work, repulsing an entire corps in three hours. It was the corps of Maj Gen. Howard.

The figures above are not exagerated; if anything they are understated.

Our loss, three or four hundred.

This magnificent fight has electrified the whole army. Throughout yesterday the bloody field was visited by hundreds, who all declare it unexampled. The reason for the comparatively small loss on our side may be attributed sole to the perfect aim of the Texans. Gen. Cleburne, commanding, was on the field and displayed his usual resolution, grace and skill

AN INCIDENT OF THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The Yankees from time to time throw a shell into the city and nobody seems to mind it. But misfortune willed that yesterday a shell should throw the entire community into mourning.

Miss Anna Pickens, the daughter of our former Governor, never consented to leave the city. Despite the representations of Gen Beauregard, she remained braving shells and Greek fire, attending to the wounded and cheering all with her presence. Among the wounded officers under her care was Mr. Andrew de Rochelle, a descendent of one of the noblest Huguenot families of the city. This young man was full of the liveliest gratitude for his fair nurse; gratitude gave birth to a more tender sentiment; his suit was listened to; Gov. Pickens gave his consent, and the marriage was fixed for yesterday, the 23d April.

Lieut. de Rochelle was on duty at Fort Sumter in the morning, and it was determined that the ceremony should take place at the residence of Gen. Beuham, in the evening at 7 o'clock. At the moment when the Episcopal clergyman was asking the bride if she was ready, a shell fell upon the roof of the building, penetrated to the room where the company was assembled, burst and wounded nine persons, and among the rest, Miss Anna Pickens. We cannot describe the scene that followed. Order was at last re-established, and the wounded were removed, all except the bride, who lay motionless on the carpet. Her betrothed, kneeling and bending over her, was weeping bitterly and trying to staunch the blood that welled from a terrible wound under her left breast. A surgeon came and declared that Miss Pickens had no longer than two hours to live. We will not paint the general despair.

When the wounded girl recovered her consciousness, she asked to know her fate, and when they hesitated to tell her—"Andrew," she said, "I beg you tell me the truth. If I must die, I can die worthy of *you*." The young soldier's tears were his answer, and Miss Anna, summoning all her strength, attempted to smile Nothing could be more heart rending than to see the agony of this brave girl, struggling in the embrace of death and against a terrible mortal pang. Gov. Pickens, whose courage is known, was almost without consciousness, and Mrs. Pickens looked upon her child with the dry and haggard eye of one whose reason totters.

Lieut. de Rochelle was the first to speak.—"Anna," he cried, "I will die soon, too, but I would have you die my wife. There is yet time to unite us."

The young girl did not reply; she was too weak. A slight flush rose for an instant to her pale cheek; it could be seen that joy and pain were struggling in her spirit for the mastery. Lying upon a sofa, her bridal dress all stained with blood, her hair disheveled, she had never been more beautiful. Helpless as she was, Lieut. de Rochelle took her hand and requested the Rev. Mr. Dickinson to proceed with the ceremony. When it was time for the dying girl to say yes, her lips parted several times, but she could not articulate. At last the word was spoken, and a slight foam rested upon her lips. The dying agony was near.—The minister sobbed as he proceeded with the ceremony. An hour afterward all was over and the bridal chamber was the chamber of death. Lieut. de Rochelle has sworn to perish in battle against the Yankees, and we are sure that he will keep his oath. He has now a double motive to hate them and his own existence.

Charleston Mercury.

Since the above was in type the following appears in the Wilmington Journal pronouncing it a hoax:

A miserable humbug is going the rounds of the press headed "An Incident of the Siege of Charleston," It is credited to the Charleston Mercury and tells a long story about Miss Anna Pickens, daughter of Ex-Governor Pickens, being killed by a shell and all that thing of Yankee manufacture. It never occurred in Charleston, and never appeared in any paper of that city.—*Wil. Journal.*

GEN. CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE IN THE BATTLE OF JUNE 1ST.

Gen. Clingman has addressed the following letter to each of the Richmond papers, giving an account of the action of his brigade in the battle of June 1st, in reply to the published statement that his "brigade gave way:"

My attention has been called to a statement in your paper that in the battle of the first instant, "Clingman's brigade gave way for a time." As the statement does great injustice to the gallant and patriotic men under my command, I earnestly request you to publish in your next issue this note. My brigade was in line of battle on that occasion, and was heavily attacked along its entire front, from left to right. The enemy advanced not only in line of battle, but on the left wing also in heavy columns, masked by the line of battle in their front This attack was repeatedly and signally repulsed with great loss to the enemy in my entire front. Near our left, where they came in columns, their dead were much thicker than I have ever seen them on any battle field.—Any force advancing in front would have been destroyed as fast as it could come up, for my men were regularly supplied with fresh ammunition, and fought with the utmost coolness, courage and cheerfulness.

There was however, in the beginning of the engagement, a brigade from another State than my own, stationed on our left. This brigade did give way, and while the contest was going on in our front the enemy, in large force, occupied the ground on our left flank and rear. After we had repelled the last attack in front, and the men were cheering along the line, the 8th regiment, which formed my left, was suddenly attacked on its left flank and rear. The woods there being thick, and the smoke dense, the enemy had approached within a few yards and opened a heavy fire on the rear of the 8th as well as its left. If this regiment had then given way, it might have escaped with much less loss; but, true to its reputation and its past conduct, it, by facing in two directions, attempted to hold its position, and thus lost about two-thirds of its members. The left wing of the 51st, next to it, suffered in the same manner heavily, because it continued the fight by facing in two directions. They persevered in this even after the time; when, seeing that the contest could not be maintained in this mode, I ordered them back, and with the aid of their officers, withdrew the survivors.—They were then formed in line of battle perpendicular to the original one, with the 31st and 61st regiments, which had also repelled all the enemy in their front.

The brigade was thus under a constant fire from the enemy formed in a new line of battle across the open field. While it was so doing the 27th Georgia regiment, of Gen. Colquitt's brigade, came up from our right handsomely, and advanced in line with us. The enemy were then, after a short struggle, driven back, and the whole of my original line was re-occupied, but the position of the brigade on my left remained in the possession of the enemy without any attempt ever being made to retake it. I feel confident that no brigade from any State in this war, or any other war, ever acted better than did mine under such circumstances. It may not be amiss to state that within the last three weeks it has lost in battle eleven hundred and seventy three (1,173) men. It is a singular fact, too, (but one that is indisputably true,) that an every instance in which it has been engaged, whether attacking or defending itself, it has decidedly and signally beaten the enemy in its front, and that fourfifths of its losses have been sustained solely because its flanks have been left unprotected by the troops which should have been there.—They have suffered in this way on six different occasions.

I will not, however, trust myself further to speak of these things. Having been for a full month in these trenches every night and day, and a part of the time without a single staff officer, all the members of my staff present having been shot down in the late engagements, I have little leisure to write at length. As this statement is not long, I earnestly request those editors whose papers have copied the article above referred to, to publish this remembering that, next to his country, the true soldier values the reputation and glory of his own good actions.

Very respectfully yours, &c.
T. L. CLINGMAN, Brig. Gen.

IMPORTANT FROM BELOW EXTRAORDINARY TORPEDO DOINGS

We learn from a well-informed correspondent that on Friday last the Yankees at Newbern sent out to Batchleor's Creek four large torpedoes to be "planted" in the Neuse, at Spring Garden, ten miles from Newbern to guard against any rebel gunboats likely to be sent down upon them. At this point they were removed from the cars to the commissary building. Three of them had been safely deposited, but the fourth, on entering the building, was struck so violently that the "machine" exploded. The explosion "set off" the other three, and as may be supposed the four "set off" the building and its contents at a rapid rate through the air.

One hundred men, including 20 negroes, were "within range" of the missiles, of whom sixty-three were instantly killed, the rest wounded. Amongst the killed is a notorious Yankee villain, Lieut. Willis. We learn, also that Hezekiah Davis, an old citizen of that neighborhood, was present and got killed.

At the scene of the disaster it is said the Yankees had erected a tall tower or lookout, in the top of which a Yankee was at the time posted. The tower suddenly disappeared and if the sentinel on that tower has yet been found our informant has not heard of it.

The explosion was heard twenty miles, and created great consternation in the garrison at Newbern. The long roll was beaten, signal guns were fired, and every preparation was quickly made to meet the Rebels. Such a scene of wild confusion is said to have existed, in the good old town as has never been exceeded, except in the immediate vicinity of the explosion.

THE LATE TORPEDO EXPLOSION.—On the authority of a Yankee captured by our pickets below here, we learn that in the late explosion of the torpedoes intended by the Yankees for the Trent river, forty-one whites and sixteen negroes were killed, and thirteen wounded—making seventy in all. It seems the "infernal machines" were packed in barrels and marked "whiskey" in order to prevent a knowledge of their being "planted" from reaching [illegible]

[illegible] the Confederacy, [illegible] rations [illegible] number present and [illegible]

ANTI-SLAVERY [illegible].—The proceedings of the National Methodist Episcopal Conference, at Philadelphia, show [illegible] abolitionism controlled the members of that body. Annexed is a portion of their "deliberations" taken from the Philadelphia Inquirer. When that portion of the quarennial address of the Bishop of the Church was being read which

Recommends the passage of a law that no slaveholder shall hereafter be entitled to admission into the Methodist Episcopal Church, it was hailed with the most unbounded applause.

The strongly anti-slavery members of the body could scarcely tell whether they were in the flesh or out of it, while the whole body seemed to feel that the year of Jubilee had come. The Rev. Bishop was compelled to cease for a considerable time his reading, which pause was fully occupied by continued applause and shouts of "Glory!" "Hallelujah!" "Amen!"

The address was finally finished, when it was proposed to sing to "Old Hundred," "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c.

A motion was then made to print five thousand copies of the address. On this question an opportunity was taken by the members of the body for "enjoying," as Dr. Hill, of Erie, remarked, "the sunshine of the day." Great and rapturous jubilation was expressed on account of the change in national affairs, which, in the Providence of God, has rendered this proposed action of the church possible.

Stirring speeches were made by the Rev. S. Y. Monroe, of New Jersey; Rev. Colonel Moody, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. Kingsley, of Erie; Rev. Mr. Drummond, and a great many others.

Finally it was determined to print 10,000 copies of the address for gratuitous circulation and request its publication in all the church papers.

Fine Clay as a Dressing for Sores.—Doctor Schreber, of Leipsic, recommends clay as the most "energetic, the most innocent, the most simple, and the most economical of palliative applications to surfaces yielding foul and moist discharges." He moreover considers that it has a specific action in accelerating the cure. Clay softened down in water, freed from all gritty particles, laid, layer by layer, over the affected part to the thickness of about a line. If it become dry and fall off, fresh layers are are applied to the cleansed surface. The irritating secretion is rapidly absorbed by the clay and the contract of air prevented. The cure thus goes on rapidly. This clay ointment has a decisive action in cases of fœtid perspiration of the feet or armpits A single layer applied in the morning will destroy all odor in the day. It remains a long time supple, and the pieces which fall off in fine powder produce no inconvenience.

INCREASED PAY OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

The bill to increase the compensation of the General assigned to duty at Richmond, which elicited some newspaper comment when it was under consideration in the Senate, has undergone some important changes, and at length passed both branches of Congress so much improved in form that its progenitors would not now recognize it as one of their own offspring. It was sent to the House some days ago, and by that body modified so as to include all the Generals in the army. The Senate subsequently added some unimportant amendments, which were yesterday concurred in by the House, and the bill now only awaits the President's signature to become a law. It gives a General $500 per month, a Lieutenant General $450, a Major General $400, and a Brigadier General $350. Generals in command of an army to receive $100 per month in addition, and all others in the field $50 We look upon it as an act of wisdom in the House thus to remember those who are daily risking their lives in the defence of the country, and it will no doubt receive the popular approval; while it might have seemed invidious to have selected an officer whose good fortune it has been to be assigned to duty at the capital as a particular object of favor, however deserving he may be.

The bill to increase the pay of soldiers was amended by the Senate so as to make it applicable only to one year, instead of a permanent arrangement, and in that form has passed both branches of Congress.

THE FIGHTING DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.—The month of May, which has just closed, might be justly termed "bloody May." The terrible and unprecedented carnage in Virginia, Georgia, and other portions of the Confederacy where the opposing armies have met, would seem to give it that designation. A friend, who has taken the trouble to make a rough estimate of the killed in battle since the first of May, has given us the benefit of his calculation:

In Virginia	Yankees,	30,000	
" "	Confed.	10,000	—40,000
In Georgia	Yankees,	12,000	
" "	Confed.	5,000	—17,000
In the West	Yankees,	9,000	
" "	Confed.	4,000	—13,000
Total killed in May,			70,000

Both armies have suffered severely in the loss of officers. In Virginia alone, since the commencement of the long fight with Grant, we have lost 19 Generals—7 killed, 10 wounded and 2 captured. The names of the killed are Stuart, Jenkins, Stafford, Jones, Junius Daniel, Gordon, of N. C. and Perrin, of S. C.—Those captured are Gen. Edward Johnson and Gen. Walker.

The Yankee loss in Generals is equally as large as ours. The New York Herald admits the following loss: Killed; Maj. Gen. James E. Wadsworth, Maj Gen. Sedgwick, Brig. Gens. Haynes, Webb, Taylor, Baily. Wounded: Gen Josh T. Owens, (since dead,) Gen. T. G. Stevenson, Gen James C. Rice, (dead,) Gens. Getty, Tablott, Robinson. Captured: Gens. Seymour, Sharler, Neal and Heckman. Recapitulation; Killed, 5; wounded, 6; captured, 4. Total, 15.

Military Power of the Confederacy.—There is no example in history, says the Atlanta Confederacy, of the military power exhibited by the Confederacy. With no previous martial habits—with a population immersed in civil pursuits—she presents the extraordinary spectacle of half a million of men in arms out of a population of little more than five millions, including the eleven Confederate States and excluding the slaves. There is no parallel to this in modern times. The highest ratio of the European armies to the total amount of the population of the States to which they respectively belong is one and a half per cent. The military or the war establishment in France is about 500,000 out of a population of 36,000,000. Austria, Russia and Prussia present about the same proportion while Great Brittain is below it. The Yankee nation has about 700,000 men under arms, which, in a population of 22,000,000, is little more than three and a quarter per cent.

PROMOTIONS.

We are pleased to note the promotion of Colonels Bryan Grimes, Rufus Barringer and Wm. R. Cox to Brigadierships, and Ramseur to Maj. General. The following assignments have just been made by special order:

Major General J. B. Kershaw, permanently to the command of McLaws' division.

Brigadier General Bryan Grimes, permanently to the command of Daniel's (N. C) brigade.

Brigadier General James Conner, temporarily to the command of McGowan's brigade

Brig. Gen. Rufus Barringer, permanently to Gordon's brigade of cavalry.

Brigadier General John McCausland, permanently to Jenkins' cavalry brigade.

Brig. General Wm. R. Cox, temporarily to Ramseur's brigade.

Brig. General Thomas Toon, temporarily to Johnson's (N. C.) brigade.

Brig. General Wm. G. Lewis, temporarily to Hoke's brigade.

Brig. General Lilly, temporarily to Pegram's brigade.

Brig. General Zebulon York, temporarily to Hays' and Stafford's brigade.

Major General Ramseur, temporarily to Early's division.

Major General Mahone, temporarily to Anderson's division

Lieut. General R. H. Anderson, temporarily to Longstreet's corps.

Lieut. General J. A. Early, temporarily to Ewell's corps.

FROM THE NORTH.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION—THE PLATFORM OF THE RADICAL PARTY.

The Presidential question is attracting great attention in the North. The regular Republican Convention, for the nomination of candidates, meets in Baltimore to-day. It has already been stated that the radical wing of the Republican party have made these nominations—Jno C. Fremont, for President, and John Cochrane, of New York, for Vice President. In his speech, accepting the nomination, Mr Cochrane said: "When we have got through with the rebellion, we will prove to the world that we have still left to us will and vigor enough to preserve the American continent free from the polluting tread of the myrmidons of foreign powers." The other speeches made on the occasion were denunciatory of Lincoln for the weakness and corruption of his administration, and advocated the expulsion of Maximilian from Mexico. The convention closed its deliberations by the adoption of the following platform:

First. That the Federal Union shall be preserved.

Second. That the Constitution and laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed.

Third. That the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise.

Fourth. That the rights of free speech, free press, and the *habeas corpus* be held inviolate, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed.

Fifth. That the rebellion must be suppressed by the destruction of its motive cause, slavery.

Sixth. That integrity and economy are demanded at all times in the administration of the Government, and that in time of war the want of them is criminal.

Seventh. That the right of asylum, except for crime and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty; that any violation of it can not be overlooked, and must not go unrebuked.

Eighth. That the national policy known as the "Monroe Doctrine," has become a recognized principle, and that its establishment of an anti-Republican Government on this continent by any foreign Power whatever, cannot be tolerated.

Ninth. That the gratitude and support of the nation is due to the faithful soldiers and the earnest leaders of the Union army and navy for their heroic achievements and deathless valor in defence of our imperiled country and of civil liberty.

Tenth. That the one term policy for the Presidency, adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be maintained by constitutional amendments.

Eleventh. That the Constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

Twelfth. That the question of the reconstruction of the rebellious States belongs to the people, through their Representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive.

Thirteenth. That the confiscation of the lands of the rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers and actual settlers, is a measure of justice.

In the Yankee House of Representatives, on the 16th inst., Mr. Dawson, of Penn., offered resolutions reciting that, as the war was not conducted for subjugation or conquest, but to restore the constitution and the Union, therefore, "it was highly proper that, in the hour of triumph and exultation of victory, we should tender the olive branch of peace as an exchange for the sword; and that the President be required to make proclamation of amnesty to any State which should lay down its arms and withdraw from the rebellion, with a guarantee that such State should be left to recognize and determine its own institutions without dictation or interference from the Government of the United States."

This was laid upon the table, (rejected,) 76 to 53.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE WAR.

At the annual meeting of the "American Anti-Slavery Society," held in New York at the Church of the Puritans, on the 10th ult., Wendell Phillips, among other orators, addressed the Chair. He expressed himself in favor of peace, and deprecated a single hour more of war, seeing in its continuance "the seeds of debt, military ambition and despotism, against which God will demand a virtue and intelligence in the masses such as history nowhere shows." He professed himself profoundly humiliated at the sight of negro soldiers. "The most humiliating hour I ever lived," he says, "was when twenty millions of white men, having ground the negro to powder under their heels in the death grapple with the South, were obliged to get down on their knees and ask the negro to help them fight."

It must be recollected that the words above recorded were spoken not by a Southern man, but by a man who claims to be, and is, the very head and front of the Abolition party in the Yankee nation.

WEBSTER LODGE, A. Y. M., No. [illegible], will publicly celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist, on the 24th of June next. An oration will be delivered by Rev. [illegible]. Members of neighboring Lodges, transient brethren, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

ISAAC GIBSON, W. M.

W. F. [illegible], Secretary.

The correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist, in a letter, dated New Hope Church, June 2d says:

Col. Riley, of the 1st Missouri, was yesterday killed under exceedingly painful circumstances. He was lying upon his blanket under the shade of a tree, reading a newspaper. It was within our works, and as every one thought, under cover. But this proved incorrect. He was picked off by one of the enemy's sharpshooters, the ball passing through his heart. Capt. Stewart, of the same regiment, was killed also by a simultaneous shot. Both were gallant officers and excellent men, and are deeply deplored.

The scouts and sharpshooters of the enemy are in the habit of clothing them-selves with leaves, and under this guise of creeping upon our lines with comparative security. Our boys have gotten to fire at every green bush that moves. A curious circumstance happened a day or two ago. One of the members of Major Shoff's battallion of sharp shooters saw a hawk fly through the air and light upon a tall pine. He raised his gun and sent a bullet after it.—He missed the bird, but struk the limb upon which it had perched. Judge the man's astonishment when he saw the latter tumble heels over head to the ground disclosing the blue chinks of a Yankee jacket in its flight through the air!

We are informed that Gen. Johnston has sent a note to Gen. Sherman, asking that the system of picket firing be discontinued, and threatening retaliatory measures.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—We have been requested to announce Col. JAMES E. MATTHEWS, as a candidate to represent Stokes and Forsyth counties in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

A CARD.

To the Citizens of the Senatorial District of Stokes and Forsyth Counties.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:

At the urgent solicitations of many of my political friends, I herewith announce myself a candidate to represent the people of this District in the Senate of our next General Assembly. As Mr. Holden has set me the good example of to canvass the State, I respectfully appeal to the citizens of these two counties, to permit me to follow his example as regards this District, and permit me to remain at home and attend to my business. In a few weeks I will, through the columns of the People's Press, give to the people my views on the grave questions that at this day, agitate the public mind.

JOSHUA BONER.

June 2nd, 1864.

To the People of North Carolina.

In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their [illegible], and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our [illegible] to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected, I will do everything in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace

March 4—te.   W. W. HOLDEN.

New Advertisements

Commissioner's Hall,
SALEM, N. C. June 14th, 1864

Ordered by the Board:

I. That all shade trees on the public streets of Salem, that obstruct the light of the GAS LAMPS, be trimmed so high as to afford an uninterrupted course of said light.

II. That the TOWN TAXES be paid either in North Carolina Treasury notes, or in 1's and 2's or in new issue of Confederate money.

JOSHUA BONER, Mayor.

Sale of Land.

IN obedience to a decree of Court, made at June term, 1864, of Forsyth County Court, I will sell, on the premises, on the 23rd day of July, the tract of land whereon Peter Tise dec'd, resided. This land lies on the Plank Road, 3 miles North-west of Salem.

Any person desiring to examine said land, will be shown the premises by Mr. F. Tise. Full conditions made known on day of sale.

J. H. WHITE, Adm'r.

June 16, 1864.   6-4ts.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS,
(MALE AND FEMALE),
Forsyth County, North Carolina.

E. P. KERNER, *Principal*,
AIDED BY COMPETENT TEACHERS.
Rev. WM. BERRY, *Chaplain*.

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 25th July, 1864. These schools are situated in a healthy, moral and religious neighborhood.

TUITION.—Primary Branches, $18. Arithmetic, Geography, &c. $20. Philosophy and Book-keeping, $22. Music on Piano, $50. Latin, Algebra and Geometry, $25. Board at the old price, if paid in produce at the old price; but if not, as low in money as can be afforded.

Students admitted at any time.

A deduction of one-fourth to wounded soldiers.

For particulars address the Principal at Kernersville, N. C.

State of North Carolina.
FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity. Filed Spring Term, 1864.

George K. Hendricks and wife Mary, and others, plaintiffs

Vs.

George H. Young, Executor of Thomas Voss, deceased. Thomas Voss, Calvin Voss, [illegible] Voss, Thomas Marshall and wife Sally, [illegible], Nancy Boothe, William Hicks and wife Mary, Hezekiah Brown and wife Nancy, Wyatt Dalton and wife Sarah and John P. Voss, defendants.

Bill for an Injunction and account, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, on affidavit, that the above defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Forsyth at the court-house in Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1864.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.

May. 5, 1864.   1-6t.

List of Letters

remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. May 16th, 1864.

Miss Sen & Josie Anthony,	Miss Nancy Johnson,
Miss Eliza J. Albarty,	T. H. Mayes,
Mrs. Pauline Brower,	Miss Lodisa Nell,
Miss Margaret Buttom,	Mrs. Emeline Patterson,
John Barrod,	Mrs. Susan Painter,
Mrs. H. J. Clark,	John Willi[illegible] of Dr. Patterson,
Miss Mary E. Callands,	J. H. Renick,
John M. Cloud,	Miss Mollie [illegible],
J. T. Delap,	Mrs. Eliza S. [illegible],
Willie H. Foy,	Miss [illegible],
Daniel Grabs,	Miss [illegible],
Miss Caroline F. Humphries,	Dr. F. C. Smith,
Mrs. Mary Jane Haley,	Mrs. [illegible],
H. H. Hall,	Miss Salome Walraven,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

C. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., May 16th, 1864.

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE.
Winston, Forsyth County, May [illegible], 1864.

All Plaintiffs, Executors, [illegible] to whom any money has been paid by the [illegible] or others into this office, are hereby notified that they apply to me for it on or before the 20th day of June next, or they will be paid only in the new issue of Confederate [illegible] [illegible] at the office each Saturday [illegible]

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

May 19, 1864.

COMMON SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN FOR 1864.

On the third Monday, being the 18th day of April instant, the Board of Superintendents met in the County Court Clerk's office, according to law, and made the following appointments of Committeemen in the several School districts for the ensuing year. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time, the law requires them to make return to the Chairman the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of 5 and 21 years. The State Superintendent requests them also to make a return of all Deaf, Mutes and Blind, if there are any between those ages in their districts. They are also requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

DISTRICT.	COMMITTEEMEN.
No. 1.	Ransom Phipps, J D Payne, Wm Clinard.
2.	J S Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3.	S Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4.	S Preston, Joel Fulton, P J Fulp.
5.	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, Jacob Crim.
6.	W Gibbons, Pinckney Stafford, J Shields.
7.	[illegible] Hunter, J Hedgecock, J W Adkins.
8.	P Kerner, G W Wilson, J Hall.
9.	Solomon Teague, T C Dean, Jesse Young.
10.	N D Sullivan, Tyre Cantor, Geo Boyum.
11.	A Stafford, Ed Hine, [illegible] Reed.
12.	Al. Thomas, B Gimble, John Nelling.
13.	Henry Reed, J H Teague, Geo Hege, Jr.
14.	Moses Swaim, Sam'l Weavel, E L Marten.
15.	H D Swaim, Alexander Hall, J L Nissen.
16.	H Kinnamon, A Nicholson, H Albertson.
17.	J P Crews, N Gurley, Joseph Crews, Jr.
18.	W Marshall, J W Morris, S S Clemmons.
19.	Hardin Haslip, R Crews, T M Marshall.
20.	S H Laugenour, J M Stafford, W L Swaim.
21.	Levi Spach, T Gimble, Norman Faw.
22.	C D Sides, Dan'l Reich, Amos Faw.
23.	G W Burke, Wm Ebert, F Burkhart.
24.	N S Cook, Calvin Miller, Wm Barrow.
25.	G H Renegar, A Bevil, Peter Fetter.
26.	J E Ogburn, R Walker, James Crews.
27.	Tandy Marshall, W McMillan, M J Crews.
28.	J Guthrie, Em'l Perrill, E Marshall.
29.	Sol Vogler, J Boyer, John Harper.
30.	John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31.	Theo Spach, Nath'l Kerner, John Crater.
32.	C H Hauser, Jno Banks, Henry Livengood.
33.	Wm Flynt, J H Shouse, Henry Shouse.
34.	F Flynt, I Moser, T H Rodenhamer.
35.	J Blackburn, Thos Craft, Davis Ridings.
36.	M Bland, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37.	Thos Shultz, David Sussee, A Transou.
38.	T B Lash, T C Johnson, N B Beten.
39.	L H Love, H W Kiger, Ezekiel Petree.
40.	H Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41.	W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42.	W Goslin, H R Lehman, P Hook.
43.	Jesse Long, Solomon Hauser, Joe Vogler.
44.	James Reed, John Speas, J A Shore.
45.	W Payne, H Flynn, J H Sandleman.
46.	W R Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47.	James Grim, D Grabs, George Miller.
48.	T F Keehln, J D Siewers, [illegible].
49.	N F Sullivan, J H [illegible], [illegible].
50.	W A Bolejack, D Poindexter, J R Banes.
51.	Henry Fogle, C Shouse, W Clayton.
52.	Isaac Morris, W Campbell, W W Pfaus.
53.	Daniel Spach, Sen., Christian Blum.

C. L. BANNER,
Clerk, Ex Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 19th, 1864.   51-4w.

Sentinel publish four weeks and charge Chairman Board Superintendents.

WANTED.
BACON OR LARD
FOR THE SOLDIERS' FAMILIES!

I WOULD CALL UPON ALL THOSE CITIZENS of this county who can possibly spare BACON or LARD, to sell the same to me for the use of the soldiers' families. I confidently hope to be able to furnish them all with bread, but you are aware that the [illegible] to keep the tithe of bacon [illegible] the army [illegible] in great need of it. The [illegible] I purchased and packed is now all distributed.

Shall the soldiers' wives and children sit down day after day to dry bread without any meat whilst there is any to spare? [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] left for themselves. [illegible] for Confederate money and [illegible] [illegible] prices to [illegible] wives, [illegible] [illegible] would now pay them, for the soldiers' families [illegible] should be adopted, [illegible] it is absolutely needed for our soldiers' families, will be sufficient to influence those able to spare either bacon or lard to sell it for this purpose and to call on me without delay.

I will pay in the new issue of Confederate money, and could also pay a part in N. C. money.

[illegible] VOGLER,
County Commissioner, Forsyth Co.

Salem, April 13th, 1864.   51-4t.

CIRCULAR.

[illegible] OFFICE, 6th CONG. DIST.,
Greensboro' N. C. Feb. 18th, 1864.

The attention of all concerned is invited to [illegible] General orders No. 141, [illegible] Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., October 29th, 1863.

All Soldiers returning home on furlough, or on reaching place at which they are to stay during furlough, will immediately report to the nearest Enrolling Officer, who will keep a register of their names, descriptive list, place where on duty from whom the furlough was granted, and the time [illegible] which it [illegible].

Capt. [illegible], A. E. O. will register for Alamance county, at Graham N. C.

Lieut. Jas. C. Dobbin, A. E. O. will register for Guilford county, at Greensboro' N. C.

Lieut. W. A. Albright, A. E. O. will register for Forsyth county, at Winston N. C.

Capt. [illegible] C. Moore, A. E. O. will register for [illegible] county, at Francisco, N. C.

[illegible] W. R. R. Tabor, A. E. O. will register for Rockingham county, at Leaksville, N. C.

Lieut. H. L. Cobb, A. E. O., will register for Caswell county, at Yanceyville, N. C.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

J. [illegible], Capt.
and Enrolling Officer 6th Cong. Dist.